The New-York Times.

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CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

Arrival of the Steamship Costa Rica.

Further Particulars Concerning the Bombardment of Callao.

Interesting Account by a United States Naval Officer.

How the Spanish Fleet Made the Attack.

Loss of a Peruvian Battery by an Accidental Explosion.

Bombastic Dispatch of Admiral Nunez to the British Consul at Lima.

The Blockade of the Peruvian Ports Raised.

The steamship *Costa Rica*, Capt. BRADBURY, Aspinwall May 23, with mails, passengers and treasure to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, arrived yesterday morning. She brings the following

SPECIE LIST.

Wells, Fargo & Co.	$83,428 65	F. Probst & Co.	500 00
Panama R. Co.	22,225 38	Marcial & Co	150 00
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	77,663 48	B. Collins	1,000 00
Weil & Co.	71,000 00	Eugene Kelly & Co.	14,800 00
Bacon & Russell	17,554 55	L. Davies	500 00
Schmidlinski, Lotz & Co.	34,700 00	Trevor & Colgate	1,050 00
		Total	$324,562 07

FROM CALLAO.

Bombardment of the Defences of Callao Bay—Interesting Account by a United States Naval Officer—Repulse of the Spanish Fleet—Ovation to Gen. Prado.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CALLAO, Sunday, May 13, 1866.

The *Vanderbilt* and *Monadnock*, which left here soon after the Spanish attack on the defences of this bay for Panama, took there the general result of the combat, which you have probably been placed in possession of; but a few particulars from memoranda of a United States naval officer, who witnessed the action from one of the vessels of the American fleet, may be of interest to the readers of the TIMES.

Precisely at 12 o'clock M. the Spanish fleet got under way for the purpose of attacking the defences of Callao Bay. They were arranged in the form of a V, with the base looking toward the town. On the right was the flagship *Numancia*, followed by the frigates *Almanza* and *Resolucion*. The line on the left was composed of three frigates, the *Berenguela* in front, followed by the *Villa de Madrid* and *Blanca*, while the corvette *Vencedora* formed the apex of the fleet. At 12:15 the *Numancia* got within range of Santa Rosa, and opened her fire from her starboard battery, which was immediately returned from the fort. The *Almanza* and *Resolucion* ran up, and the action on the right became general. In a few minutes an explosion was seen to occur in one of the batteries on shore, and it was thought that one of the Blakeley guns on the turret had burst. At any rate the turret became quiet, and did not again renew the action. In the meantime the leading ship on the left had steamed up on the Peruvian right, and seemed searching for the batteries. A battery of small guns opened, and the *Villa de Madrid* run in, rounded to, and was preparing to deliver her port broadside when she was struck by a heavy shot amidships, and from the rush of steam through her hatches and ports, it was judged that she was seriously injured. It was afterward ascertained that this shot entered her steam-chest and penetrated to her furnace, killing sixteen men and wounding twenty. She at once made signals, and the *Vencedora* went alongside and towed her out of range, while the *Berenguela* ran down and received the fires from the batteries. In a few minutes this ship was seen backing, and shortly before 1 o'clock she withdrew from the action. As she passed the *Wateree* on her way out, she was seen to be severely injured, and men were over her side endeavoring to stop shot holes. She was evidently settling, and a small steamer coming to her assistance, she was run ashore on San Lorenzo, where she now remains. The *Blanca* then tried the batteries, but receiving a few shots withdrew. The *Vencedora* again came within range, but a large shot striking close to her, she also withdrew, and during the remainder of the day no ships were within range of the guns on the Peruvian's right. By 2 o'clock four ships had retired from action, but the *Resolucion* and *Blanca*, with the *Numancia* and *Almanza*, again engaged Santa Rosa with vigor. The fort returned the fire with spirit, and in twenty minutes the ships withdrew to long range and kept up the duel until 4:45 o'clock, when they retired from action.

It is impossible to estimate the injury done to the shipping, but from the show of ship's timbers drifted on shore, it is evident that they suffered severely, while their position was so far from the batteries that most of their shot fell short.

The loss on the Peruvian side was about 350, of which 90 were killed.

The number in killed and wounded on the Spanish side can only be known, if at all, from their official report, when published. It must have been very large.

GRAND OVATION TO GEN. PRADO.

On Sunday, May 13, the Provisional President, Gen. PRADO, made his grand triumphal entry into Lima.

Everything connected with the reception was on a grand scale. Beautiful arches were thrown across all the principal streets, the public and most of the private buildings were tastefully decorated with rich hangings, banners and flowers. Every possible tangible exhibition was made of the patriotism of the people. Every street was filled with the rejoicing multitude.

PRADO, accompanied by the chief officers of State, and escorted by 10,000 or 12,000 troops of the line, entered the city early in the afternoon, amid the exultant and jubilant shouts of the people, and made his way to the principal plaza, where a crowd of more than 50,000 were anxiously awaiting his arrival. Dismounting with the principal officers of his staff, he entered the cathedral, where the Archbishop, clad in his fullest robes and surrounded by the clergy, met the party, and in a few moments the notes of a grand *Te Deum* resounded through the venerable arches of Pizarro's tomb. As the last full chord vibrated from the magnificent organ, the President and escort returned to the square and proceeded to the balconies of the palace, from which he addressed the multitude in earnest tones. Your correspondent was unable to approach sufficiently near to hear the words of the speech; but from the cordial enthusiasm with which it was received by the immense multitude crowding the plaza, it was doubtless an eloquent and patriotic effort.

The procession occupied nearly two hours in passing a given point, and the appearance of the troops was most soldierly and creditable.

On the night of the reception a graceful compliment was paid to our late Minister to Chili, Hon. THOS. H. NELSON. Gen. PRADO sent to him a handsome photograph of himself and Cabinet, bearing their original autographs on the back, with the exception of that of the unfortunate GALVEZ, Minister of War, who was killed at the battle of Callao, accompanied by a cordial and eloquent note.

Additional Particulars of the Bombardment of Callao—Defeat of the Spanish Fleet—Admiral Nunez Badly Wounded—The Fleet Gone to Montevideo.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Wednesday, May 23, 1866.

You are already in possession of the main facts connected with the late futile attack of the Spanish fleet on Callao, but the details, which fill the Lima and Panama papers, are interesting, and will bear publication. An American gentleman who was a witness to the fight, will also give you an interesting letter on the subject.

None of the published accounts give correctly the number of killed and wounded on the side of the Peruvians, and all their statements of the Spanish loss are merely guess-work. My friend, who visited all the Peruvian batteries as soon as the firing ceased, and who assisted in taking away the killed and wounded, will give you the approximate loss of the Peruvians, and much other matter that can be relied upon as correct.

The Spanish Commander Admiral NUNEZ was badly, but it is not thought dangerously wounded. He was standing on the bridge of the *Numancia* giving some directions by waving his right hand, when he was struck by a cannon ball from the shore in the arm near the shoulder, cutting away the flesh to the bone. His other wounds, seven or eight in number, are slight, and were caused by flying splinters.

The Spanish fleet left the harbor of Callao on the 9th, and those who have the chance of knowing, say the whole of it has gone to Montevideo.

THE ATTACK.

On the 27th April, Admiral Don CASTRO MENDES NUNEZ declared the port of Callao blockaded, and warned all whom it might concern to look to themselves and their property before the expiration of six days from that date. The haste and bustle in Callao in these six days can be better imagined than described. Government placed every facility in the way of the merchants for clearing the Custom-house, and ere the last day allowed had arrived, the city was almost entirely evacuated. The railway to Lima ran without intermission day and night; and sailing vessels in the bay lent every aid to receive property, and to accommodate the families of the place. But all the activity in the city was nothing in comparison with the zeal and patriotic ardor that seemed to animate every soldier, from the Dictator to the youngest recruit. Those six days, day and night, saw the most wonderful results of the earnest labor of the army. New and very heavy guns were mounted and earthworks thrown up, the women working with the men; the President and Minister of War inciting and encouraging all the time, to make ready to salute with all the honors the "Golden Flag of Castille."

On the same day on which the Spanish ships arrived, a portion of the American squadron, with the ship of Commodore RODGERS, which had seen the bombardment of Valparaiso, reached Callao, and on one of the following days the *Monadnock* and *Powhatan*, with Admiral PEARSON, came into the bay, making in all six ships. American interests were therefore most powerfully represented, and Americans had no reason to be dissatisfied with the interest taken in them by the representatives of their Government. The British Admiral, after seeing Valparaiso set on fire, left that place for a cruise, said to be for the benefit of his health. The *Leander*, Commodore DE COURCEY, continued in Valparaiso, and the Spaniards made ready to take their will of Callao, with its bay crowded with British ships and its Custom-house filled with English property, and with only H. B. M.'s corvette *Shearwater*, Capt. DOUGLASS, in the bay till the day but one before the bombardment, when another corvette, the *Mutine*, Acting Commander LORRAINE, arrived, and British merchants and residents in their perplexity were notified on the 25th of April by the following advertisement from the Consulate:

"NOTICE.—To all British subjects resident in Callao. Notice is hereby given to all British subjects that they are hereby recommended to take such steps for the safety of their interests as present circumstances require."

On the night of the 1st of May the English mail steamer, after a detention of about two hours, was allowed to come in, but no news by her helped to relieve the anxiety for the safety of the town. Spanish valor has never at any time been in great estimation, particularly on this coast, and many inclined to the belief that the Spaniards would content themselves with the honor and glory of setting fire to a defenceless port, and would not again stand fire after their defeat by the allied ships at Abtao. But still the Peruvians worked on enthusiastically, and the morning of the 2d of May saw the forts well protected and the guns manned and ready to receive the enemy. Foreign vessels were warned still further out of range, and all that morning were busy dropping to leeward, till the nearest ship was about three miles off from the town. About 11 o'clock the Spaniards were observed to be on the move, but laying as they did some 10 miles off, it was not for some time after that it was clearly seen that they were bearing down upon the town. About 12 o'clock the iron-clad *Numancia*, with the broad pennant of Admiral NUNEZ, steamed rapidly ahead straight in for the town, followed in line by the *Blanca* and *Resolucion*, and a counter line to attack the town from the north side was led by the frigate *Villa de Madrid*, followed by the *Berenguela* and *Almanza*. The gunboat *Vencedora* steamed between the lines to act as a dispatch-boat.

The six frigates brought up broadside to the town about 12:15 o'clock, the nearest about 1,500 yards from the forts, and there was a brief interval of breathless anxiety. This interval did not last. At 12:25 the *Numancia* commenced the action by firing a single shot on the battery of Santa Rosa. The forts on shore spoke out at once and for upwards of four hours and a half without intermission, and while broadside followed broadside from the ships, the response from the forts was magnificent to the last, till the enemy with heavy loss in killed and wounded, and severe damage to his ships, drew off in disgrace and defeat. The breeze blowing from the shore immediately carried off the smoke from the combatants, and every movement, both on shore and among the ships, was clearly seen. Almost at the beginning of the fight a well-aimed shot from a Blakely's 300-pounder took the *Villa de Madrid* among her machinery, entering the steam chest, killing some 13 men and disabling a host by the escape of the steam. She had to be towed out of action by the *Vencedora*, after being engaged not much more than 15 minutes. Another of Armstrong's or Blakely's heavy weights went right through the *Berenguela*, tearing open her side. This also was done within the first half hour and she cleared out, supposed to be in a sinking condition and lurching heavily to one side. The English corvette *Shearwater* steamed after her to save her crew had it been necessary, but by heaving over her guns and shot, she was kept afloat. These disasters happening so early necessitated more caution on NUNEZ' part, so he widened his distance and drew off the remaining ships from the shore. The firing of the Spaniards all through the fight seemed to be mere random shooting; for every shot lighting on the batteries, a hundred went twenty and thirty yards wide of them; while the Peruvians, unpracticed as they were, and novices in the working of the new weapons of BLAKELY and ARMSTRONG, recently received from England, fired with wonderful precision, and while the air was ringing again with the broadside discharges from the *Numancia*, *Almanza*, and the other ships, they stood to their guns bravely and wrought them energetically throughout. The fight had not lasted yet an hour when, fortunately for the Spaniards, but to the regret and loss of the whole Republic, an accident inside one of the Armstrong circular turret batteries on shore took place. A percussion shell in being hoisted from below was let fall in the turret and exploded, igniting some charges just taken from the magazine. Every soul inside was destroyed, including, sad to relate, Señor GALVEZ, the Minister of War, and Capt. BORDA, the Superintendent Engineer of the Forts; and so dislocating the gearing of the two 300-pounder guns as to unfit them for service during the day. So far did the Spaniards lay off that a battery of 32-pounders was rendered inoperative, and the commander reserved his fire. The iron-clad *Numancia* stood the shot she received well. Again and again she was hit, but her 4½-inch iron plates kept them out. It is not known whether it was early or late in the engagement, but the Admiral was severely injured by splinters and carried away eight wounds, one of these so serious that on the evening of the 9th inst. it was still feared that one of his arms would have to be amputated. Capt. TOPETE, of the *Blanca*, was very severely wounded, and at first reported killed, but both the *Numancia* and the *Blanca* kept up to the very last a horrible discharge, broadside after broadside, backing or rounding out to cool their guns and give fair play to the other side of the vessel.

The long-rifled guns on board three small Peruvian vessels did some good service—every shot they sent made a mark, till they became the objects of a good deal of attention from the enemy; but so wretched was the firing of the Spaniards that they were not once hit. Only one Peruvian gun during the whole fight was disabled by the Spaniards; it was knocked off its carriage by a 68-pounder; and if in the four and a half hours' duration of the fight there was any cessation of the fire from shore, it was only when the enemy's ships in their movements stood lengthways to the batteries, as they repeatedly did.

Wearied with their long ineffectual assault on the forts, the *Numancia*, *Blanca* and *Almanza* sought revenge on the town, and soon after 3 o'clock began and continued for an hour and a half to throw shot and shell into it, directing their fire as they could on the Custom-house, near which are all the best houses and the large mercantile establishments. It is estimated that they must have spent in all 3,000 shots and shells in the whole engagement, and from the briskness of the fire on the town kept up for an hour, about half that quantity must have been intended to injure it. But from the nature of the construction of the buildings, and the precaution taken by the municipality in the four days previous to have all combustible material sent out of town, no fire was occasioned; and to walk down the streets after the defeat of the Spaniards, one would see very little to indicate that damage had been done, much less would it be believed that so little could have been effected by so great an attempt.

The Peruvians fired the last gun at the retreating defeated Spaniards at about about 4:45 P. M., and as the ships steamed out of reach the rejoicing on shore took the turn which an earnest country would most like to see its brave soldiers give it in a contest for home and freedom. At once measures were taken to repair any damage done, and the sun rose next morning not only on the batteries and guns of yesterday restored, but on additional guns erected—fresh men to man therewith, enthusiasm roused to the highest to again encounter the enemy.

The numerical loss in killed and wounded on shore is very trifling. A corps consisting principally of foreigners took all the wounded in charge; the ladies of Lima personally attended the unfortunate men, while a subscription list on their behalf, and for the widows of the killed was no sooner set agoing than it produced $53,000, on the day following the engagement.

The Spaniards returned to their anchorage ten miles from the town, maintaining a strict blockade, and having steam up every day, kept up alarm on shore and the continued suspension of business. At daybreak on the 10th, the store-ships accompanying the squadron were seen to be getting under sail, and shortly afterward the whole were on the move. People could not believe it. Could it be possible that that noble fleet, under the boasted "Golden Flag of Castile," was absolutely clearing out, disgraced, defeated; for ever henceforth to be branded with the ignominy which at every step it has obtained since it came into these waters.

Through the British *Chargé d'Affaires* in Lima this was soon cleared up. Admiral MENDEZ NUNEZ communicated that he retires from Peruvian waters, and this resolution he gives in the following note:

To John Barton, Esq., H. B. M.'s Chargé d'Affaires, Lima:

Having chastised Peru for the unjust provocation given by her Government, by the bombardment of Callao and the attack on her fortifications, of whose many and heavy guns only three were replying to the fire of this squadron when it retired to its anchorage, the undersigned has the honor to announce to JOHN BARTON, Esq., that from this date the blockade of Callao is raised, and the squadron leaves the waters of Peru; at the same time assuring him that if the Government of Peru should molest or permit injuries to be done to Spanish subjects resident in Peru, the naval forces of Her Catholic Majesty will return to these waters to revenge the same.

The undersigned improves this opportunity to reiterate to Sr. BARTON the assurance of his consideration and esteem.

(Signed,) CASTRO MENDEZ NUNEZ.

There is in this dispatch something so humbling, so feeble, so disgraceful as coming from a pretentious power like Spain, that there was in the mind of most people on reading it, more of pity than anything else at its abjectness.

And so for the present ends the Scientific Expedition of Spain to these waters. The history of this expedition is well worthy of historical detail. It has been fruitful of great results to this Republic; and if under the presidency of PEZET, Spanish explorers found the country weak, and in a state when they thought they could do anything with her, even to the obtaining the claims amounting to $63,000,000, and did actually obtain $3,000,000, they have roused the country now, they have borne to the Republic one of its greatest men in Gen. PRADO, a man who, if spared, will be a regenerator of the country.

Immediately the raising of the blockade was known, measures began to be taken to set business going in Callao, and in the three days past the town has almost quite resumed its busy aspect. The vessels in the bay have come to the old anchorage, and proceed rapidly with their discharges; and indeed all the real damages which the country has suffered in the crisis, will amount to the loss to merchants by the suspension of their business during the fortnight.

On the 11th May, the following important decree was promulgated by Government:

ARTICLE 1. From and after that date, subjects of Spain are prevented from entering Peruvian territory. Spaniards acting in violation of this will be judged and condemned as spies.

ART. 2. Spaniards who have resided in Peru since before July 28, 1821, are declared to be naturalized Peruvians.

ART. 3. Spaniards who have been in Peruvian territory, or in any of the allied Republics, from the 28th of July, 1821, and previous to the 1st of January, 1850, and at this date resident in Peru, will be considered naturalized Peruvians, provided only that under oath before the municipal authorities of this locality, they renounce their allegiance to Spain and swear fealty to Peru.

Sixty days from this date to be allowed for compliance with this article.

ART. 4. Spaniards who have entered Peru since the 1st of January, 1850, shall leave the territory of Peru within thirty days from this date; and any such found after that date will be confined for life in the mountains of Pasuzo.

Under this article are considered:

1. Such Spaniards as referred to in Article No. 3 have not in the time specified renounced their nationality; and

2. All Spaniards who may have made any claim against the Government of Peru, although they may have lived in the country previous to the 1st of January, 1850.

ART. 5. Spanish priests and missionaries may become naturalized Peruvians in terms of Article No. 3, having come to the country previous to the 1st of January, 1850.

Chili.

Since the Spanish blockade was raised, on the 14th of April, Valparaiso has begun to assume something of its old life and bustle. Government had begun to fortify Valparaiso, and if the Spanish fleet should return, the example of Callao will be followed, and, it is to be hoped, successfully.

There is no news from any of the other Republics.

PANAMA.

Reports of Revolution—Rejoicing Over the Spanish Defeat.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Wednesday, May 23, 1866.

We have no news from Bogota, the capital, or from any part of the interior, of importance.

Panama is almost daily and nightly disturbed by reports of revolution to overthrow the present State Administration, but nobody can see where the opposition or its means are to come from. The Government is completely in the hands of the military, or the "Battalion of Santander," as it is called, who have all the arms, and who seem disposed to stand by the Government so long as the Government money holds out.

We had more bell-ringing and bull-tearing last Sunday, on the confirmation of the good news from Peru. The native people are in ecstacies at the warming the Spaniards got at Callao.

The *Vanderbilt*, flagship of Commodore RODGERS, and monitor *Monadnock*, left this port on the 21st for San Francisco. During their stay here the *Monadnock* was visited by large numbers of ladies and gentlemen, who all expressed their admiration of this powerful vessel. We have now only the *St. Mary's* in port. The *Powhatan*, Admiral PEARSON, *Wateree*, Commander PAULDING, *Mohongo*, Commander NICHOLSON, were at Callao at last dates. The *Tuscarora* left Callao for Valparaiso on the 10th of May, and would soon be followed by the *Powhatan*. The gunboat *Florida* is at Aspinwall, to be relieved on the 1st June by the *Bienville*, from St. Thomas. The *Florida* will go to St. Thomas.

Many persons here count confidently upon the Spanish fleet, in its retreat, being met by the combined Peruvian and Chilian fleets. *If* this should happen, and *if* the latter should be reinforced by the Peruvian iron-clads *Huascar* and *Independencia*, which ought to be in Chilian waters or in the Straits as soon as the Spanish fleet, I am very much inclined to believe that the latter, in its present demoralized state, will get the worst of it. How Peru and Chili would crow if they should happen to get the second great Spanish armada under.

Hon. THOS. H. NELSON, our late able Minister to Chili, and Mr. RAND, his Secretary of Legation, go to New-York to-day.

MARK BRADLEY, who robbed Paymaster RITTENHOUSE, United States Navy, of $15,000 in gold, and who had been sent to the chain-gang for the offence, escaped a few days since, while at work in the suburbs, through the connivance of his guards. He was pursued by the Prefect and five soldiers, who found him in a hut, twelve miles from Panama, on the line of the Panama Railroad; but MARK jumped upon the Prefect, smashed his hat down over his eyes, then tipped over the five soldiers, and made his escape a second time. It is doubtful if they catch him again.

Central America.

PANAMA, Wednesday, May 23, 1866.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Guatemala* arrived at this port from Central American ports on the 18th. Her news is of no great importance. Guatemala had refused to ally herself with the South American Republics against Spain, but had expressed her entire sympathy with them and their cause. Thus Guatemala, Salvador and Costa Rica are in accord, while there can be no doubt that Honduras and Nicaragua will pursue the same line of conduct.

The scarlet fever, which has raged so fearfully in San Jose and Cartago in Costa Rica was decreasing. The coffee crop this year will be larger than usual—say 130,000 quintals. DON JOSE MARIA CASTRO was installed President of Costa Rica on the 8th inst.

The Rebel Dead.

RICHMOND, Thursday, May 31.

The floral decoration of the graves of Confederate soldiers, buried at Hollywood, for which extensive preparations had been made, took place to-day. Business was suspended in the city, and nearly the entire white population repaired to the Cemetery during the day to take part in or witness the memorial honor. There was no speaking or formal ceremony. The proceedings passed off quietly, and without accident. The weather was clear and delightful.

The Test Oath in Georgia.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, May 31.

In the case of Mr. LAW, contesting the constitutionality of the test oath as applied to lawyers, in the United States Court at Savannah, Judge ERSKINE to-day decided that the act of Congress, approved June 24, 1865, so far as it was intended to apply to this case, is repugnant to the Constitution of the United States.

Billiards.

HUDSON, N.Y., Tuesday, May 31.

The second billiard match between HANFORD and HUNTLEY, for the champion-cue of the Hudson River, took place in this city last evening, and was won by HANFORD, by 71 points. The third and final game will be played at some point on the river next week.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Senate Resumes Discussion on the Reconstruction Resolutions.

Adoption of the Substitute for Mr. Stevens' Third Section.

Provisions of the Bill to Amend the National Currency Act.

The House Passes the Bill to Promote the Construction of Railroads.

Passage of Another Bill for a Great Railroad to the Northwest.

Regulating the Appointment of Officers in the Navy.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 31.

MEMORY OF GEN. SCOTT.

Business of all kinds will be suspended in this city to-morrow in respect for the memory of the late Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT. A large number of Congressmen have taken advantage of the short intermission of Congress and gone Northward—most of them to New-York City.

NO CABINET MEETING.

The regular Cabinet meeting will be dispensed with to-morrow, in honor of the funeral obsequies of Gen. SCOTT.

BUSINESS IN SENATE.

Much of the discussion in the Senate to-day was upon points brought out by Senator DOOLITTLE in an able argument, in which he demonstrated that the disfranchising clause of the proposed amendment was retroactive and worked an *ex post facto* attainder, having the effect of annulling the Executive amnesty and pardon, a thing that cannot be done legally, as was claimed. When the President grants full pardon and amnesty. The recipient is to all intents and purposes restored to all the rights of citizenship, and there is no power in the Federal Government afterward to inflict punishment upon the person pardoned on account of the act for which he received pardon, nor can he by the operation of law or an amendment of the Constitution be deprived of any of the privileges and rights to which he has been restored.

AUSTRIAN TROOPS IN MEXICO.

The following is an official translation from *La France* newspaper of the 15th of May:

"The embarkation of troops of Austrian volunteers for Mexico has been countermanded. Those enlisted have been discharged, and the majority of them have been enrolled in the Army of the North."

THE CASE OF THE VALLEJO CLAIMANTS.

The Attorney-General has decided that the act of March 3, 1863, withdraws and appropriates to the Vallejo claimants all the lands within the limits of the Suscol Ranch in California, where the claimants may establish their rights according to the requirements of that law. This decision has been sanctioned by the Secretary of the Interior, and becomes an authoritative determination of the question, and will govern all cases coming up under the act of 1863. The Register and Receiver at San Francisco will be instructed accordingly.

THE TREASURY AT NEW-YORK.

Assistant United States Treasurer VAN DYKE has been here to-day in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury.

A GREAT EXPRESS CONTRACT.

A contract has just been concluded between the Secretary of the Treasury and the Adams Express Company, by which the United States agrees to employ the Express Company as the exclusive agent for the transportation of all moneys and securities belonging to the United States; and to give it, as such agent, for transportation all moneys and securities of every kind which are to be transferred from one point to any other point within the United States. Gold coin and bullion is to be transported at one-half of a cent per mile for $1,000 for distances not over 500 miles, and distances exceeding 500 miles, one-quarter of a cent per mile per $1,000; silver coin and bullion at twice the rate above specified, freight on coin and bullion to be paid in coin; all other moneys, United States Treasury-notes, &c., twenty-five to fifty cents per $1,000, according to distance, &c.

THE NEW FIVE-CENT COIN.

Four specimens of coin, having four several devices for the new five-cent piece, were received yesterday at the Treasury from the Mint for the approval of the Secretary. To-day Mr. MCCULLOCH gave his approval of one of these specimens which is described as follows: Obverse—The Union shield resting on tied arrows, denoting peace; a wreath of laurel crowns the shield, and above is, in circular form, the motto, "In God we Trust." Reverse—A figure "5" in the centre surrounded by thirteen stars set in rays, "United States of America" surrounding the stars above and the words "cents" below. Fifty of these coins laid in straight line make the "metre" or unit of French measure, each piece measuring eight-tenths of an inch in diameter, and three pieces weighing exactly one-half of an ounce.

MORE FLOUR FROM EUROPE TO THE UNITED STATES.

Our Consul at Liverpool writes, under date of May 18: "Some two weeks ago I advised you of the shipment from this port to New-York of some 15,000 bushels of wheat. I now have to inform the Department of State that the *City of Cork*, which sails to-morrow, takes as freight 498 casks of French wheat flour, valued at £1,046. I think this is the first instance of the shipment of French flour from this port for the United States, and probably the first time flour has ever been shipped as merchandise from Europe to America."

PUBLIC AND GOLD-BEARING LANDS.

The Commissioner of the Land Office has issued a circular calling upon the Surveyor-General to report the number of acres of auriferous land, and its location, under their supervision.

THE SALES OF GOLD.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury with reference to the sales of gold will probably be sent to Congress on Monday. It is stated that it will show total sales amounting to about $88,000,000, at a premium since the [illegible] of 30¾; also, that no gold was sold in March and April for a less premium than 27.

CULTIVATION OF FOREST TREES ON THE WESTERN PLAINS.

A long and exhaustive report upon the timber question of the West was to-day transmitted to the House Committee on Public Lands by Judge EDMONDS, Commissioner of the General Land Office, in reply to a call for information under the resolution of Representative DONNELLY as to the expediency of aiding experiments in promoting the growth of forests on the Western plains. Judge EDMONDS holds that the vast Western plains and plateaus can only be rendered habitable by planting forests, which will fertilize and moisten the soil, soften and modify the climate, and protect men, animals and crops from the desolating winds of those regions. The supply of timber in the western two-thirds of the Union is shown to be very meagre, while the prairie region is vast in extent. While our population has arisen from three to thirty-three millions, we have gone through and surrounded the primeval forests, and now enter upon the margin of the great treeless waste with our original store three-fourths consumed, the demand accelerated and the consumers to increase from thirty-three to fifty millions during this century. Extend the time fifty years into the next century, and, unless we commence to grow forests, we may be driven to the use of boards three inches wide, as in China at the present time. It is not apparent that we should at once cease to needlessly destroy, and commence to produce timber. The Commissioner thinks the object cannot be accomplished by granting alternate sections of land, as the Homestead Act already gives land upon the condition of settlement.

For the cost of planting and caring for infant forests alternate sectional grants would be an inadequate consideration. He is not prepared to recommend any general system to encourage the growth of forests, but thinks one may be matured after free discussion, and when information is compiled as to the extent of natural forests, &c., which is now being prepared by the agents of this office.

He closes with three suggestions: First, that the Homestead Act be so amended as to oblige the planting of trees by the settlers; second, that Government surveyors be required to plant the seeds of trees adapted to the climate around each established corner; third, that grants may with propriety be made for the purpose of demonstrating the possibility and feasibility of growing forests upon the great Western plains. Such an experiment would stimulate individual enterprise in that direction, which, after all, is the only reliable and efficient power for so great a work, and it would furnish facts which might aid in the development of some general system.

THE NORTHWEST.

Gen. WM. B. HAZEN, of Ohio, a gallant officer of the army, has been commissioned to make a tour of military inspection throughout the Northwestern States and Territories.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate, in Executive Session, to-day confirmed the nomination of JAMES WILSON, of Indiana, as Minister Resident at Venezuela; WILLIAM FAXON, of Connecticut, to be Assistant Secretary of the Navy, *vice* FOX, resigned, and the latter to be an additional Secretary of the Navy for six months, under the recent act of Congress. The Senate also confirmed WILLIAM P. SMITH, so long and so popularly known as Master of Transportation of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District of Maryland; EDWARD FOX to be Judge of the United States District Court for the District of Maine, and JAMES L. SMITH, of Iowa, to be Agent of the Otoe and Missouri Agency.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Among the nominations sent to the Senate to-day for confirmation were several military officers whose record is of the very best. Gen. George S. Dodge is appointed Consul to Bremen; John W. Smith, Collector, Eighth District, Illinois; John McConnell, Assessor, Twelfth District, Ohio; D. M. Fleming, Assessor, Fourth District, Ohio; Maxwell P. Gaddis, Assessor, Second District, Ohio; John J. Anderson, Collector, Ninth District, Kentucky; and Andrew J. Fulton, Assessor, Fifteenth District, Pennsylvania.

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS—CIRCULAR FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The Secretary of the Treasury has addressed a circular to the Collectors of Customs, directing their attention to the joint resolution of Congress approved May 26, 1866, and to the act of Feb. 25, 1799, respecting quarantine and health laws. He says:

"You will without delay place yourselves in communication with your respective State and municipal authorities, and aid them so far as the force under your control will permit in securing such quarantine and health laws and regulations as may be established by them to prevent the introduction of the cholera into the ports of the United States. Should you find the force under your control insufficient to effect the object contemplated by the resolution, you will, without delay, report to this department with such suggestion as you may deem important and await its instructions."

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....THURSDAY, May 31.

RELIEF OF A NAVAL CONTRACTOR.

Mr. RAMSEY, from the Naval Committee, reported a resolution for the relief of PAUL S. FORBES, contractor for the building of the iron-clad *Idaho*; which was ordered to be printed.

MONTANA.

Mr. STEWART, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill creating a land surveying district in the Territory of Montana; which was ordered to be printed.

THE PENSION LAWS.

Mr. LANE, from the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes on the bill to amend the Pension Laws, made a report. He said the amendments of the Conference Committee were substantially those of the Senate, verbal alterations only having been made in the bill as it passed this body. The report was agreed to.

UNION CITIZENS IN FLORIDA.

Mr. HARRIS presented the petition of citizens of Florida, who represent that they were forced into the rebel army; that they purchased horses for which they gave their notes; that the amount of these notes was stopped out of their pay, and that they are now being sued by the holders of these notes for a second payment. They ask Congress to pass a law for their protection. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

RESOLUTIONS ON THE DEATH OF GEN. SCOTT.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee of the two Houses on the subject of the death of Gen. SCOTT, reported the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, By the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, that the two Houses of Congress have received with profound sensibility intelligence of the death of Brevet Lieut.-Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT.

Resolved, That the exalted virtues, both public and private, and the wisdom, patriotism and valor of this illustrious man in defence of his country, and the maintenance of her honor and glory for more than half a century against foreign and domestic enemies, in war and in peace, claim the liveliest gratitude and the deepest veneration of the American people.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, when the two Houses of Congress adjourn to-day, they shall adjourn to meet on Monday next; and that a joint Committee, to consist of seven members of the Senate and nine members of the House of Representatives, be appointed, who, together with the presiding officers of both Houses, shall proceed to West Point to represent Congress at the funeral ceremonies, which are to take place to-morrow; and that said Committees be attended by the Sergeants-at-Arms of both Houses.

THE KANSAS AND NEOSHO VALLEY RAILROAD.

The bill to grant lands to aid in the construction of the Kansas and Neosho Valley Railroad, was taken up, and discussed till the expiration of the morning hour.

THE TAX BILL.

The Tax Bill was received from the House, referred to the Finance Committee and ordered to be printed, with 500 extra copies.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Leave of absence for two weeks was granted to Mr. NESMITH.

THE RECONSTRUCTION RESOLUTION.

The Reconstruction Resolution was taken up at 1 o'clock.

The pending question was on the adoption of the following section as a substitute for the one stricken out:

SEC. 3. That no person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President or Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States or under any State, who having previously taken an oath as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Mr. DOOLITTLE took the floor, commencing his remarks with an allusion to the statement made by Mr. TRUMBULL yesterday, to the effect that he (TRUMBULL) had seen it stated in the newspapers that the First Assistant Postmaster-General (Mr. RANDALL) had spoken of the Federal offices as the President's bread and butter. He (DOOLITTLE) was authorized by Mr. RANDALL to say that there was no truth in this assertion.

Mr. HOWE said he believed he was the first to make the remark to which Mr. RANDALL had taken exception. He (HOWE) did so in a set speech, in which he said that no man should eat the bread and butter of the President who did not support his policy. On the evening of the day of making the speech he met Mr. RANDALL, but that gentleman said nothing to him on the subject. On returning to his boarding-house, however, he (HOWE) found a note from Mr. RANDALL, asking him upon what authority he had made the assertion. He (HOWE) immediately replied, saying that his authority was the Representative of the Fifth District of Wisconsin (Mr. SAWYER.) Since that time he had not heard from Mr. RANDALL on the subject.

Mr. DOOLITTLE then proceeded with his speech, opposing the section above given as a new punishment for an offence already committed. He objected to it as making no distinction between those who were forced into the rebellion, and those who voluntarily entered it. It was founded in injustice, and would not and ought not to receive the sanction of the Southern States. It was probable that the resolution would be passed, having been agreed upon in caucus, but it seemed to him (DOOLITTLE) that the Senate ought to pause before indulging in this punishment both the guilty and the innocent. There was another objection to the pending section. It annulled all the pardons and amnesties granted by the President by authority of Congress under an act of July 17, 1862. These pardons restored those to whom they were extended to their full rights as citizens.

Mr. JOHNSON said the Supreme Court had substantially so decided.

Mr. GRIMES said what Mr. DOOLITTLE held was true as to the disabilities for crimes already committed. The object of the section now pending, however, was not punishment for what was past, but preventive against what was in the future, it being presumed that they who had rebelled once would do so again, unless some precaution was taken to prevent them.

Mr. DOOLITTLE read from the President's Amnesty Proclamation to show that full pardon and amnesty, and restoration to full rights as citizens, were granted under it. He believed that if the present Congress had permitted loyal Representatives from the South to take their seats at the beginning of the session, United States bonds would be ten per cent. higher than they are now; and he believed further that if this had been done, MAXIMILIAN would be out of Mexico.

Mr. DOOLITTLE moved to amend the section by inserting the word "voluntarily" after the words "shall have" and before the words "engaged in insurrection," and demanded the yeas and nays on the adoption of the amendment.

Mr. DAVIS spoke in advocacy of Mr. DOOLITTLE's amendment.

Mr. WILLEY said the effect of Mr. DOOLITTLE's amendment would be to emasculate the section. If it was adopted it would be impossible to find a man in the South who had voluntarily engaged in the rebellion.

Mr. SAULSBURY spoke in favor of the amendment of Mr. DOOLITTLE. He thought it monstrous injustice to punish men who were forced into the commission of crime. He proposed, he said, to speak at length on this proposition before it was finally disposed of. He proposed to show that whenever a Government *de facto* was set up, although there may be no Government *de jure*, that any person yielding obedience to the Government *de facto*, is excused and cannot be punished. He maintained that no man could be convicted of treason for yielding obedience to a State after it had seceded.

Mr. DOOLITTLE's amendment was disagreed to, yeas 10, nays 30. Those who voted in the affirmative were: Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Guthrie, Hendricks, Johnson, Norton, Riddle and Saulsbury.

Mr. DOOLITTLE moved to amend the section by inserting after the words "enemies thereof," the words "excepting those who have duly received pardon and amnesty under the Constitution and law."

This was disagreed to, yeas 10, nays 32.

The section, as given above, was then adopted—yeas 32, nays 10.

Those who voted in the negative were Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Guthrie, Hendricks, Johnson, Norton, Riddle and Saulsbury.

Further consideration was postponed till Monday.

THE FUNERAL OF GEN. SCOTT.

The Chair announced as the Committee to attend the funeral of Gen. SCOTT, Messrs. WILSON, JOHNSON, LANE of Indiana, DAVIS, GRIMES, ANTHONY and NESMITH.

THE NATIONAL CURRENCY.

Mr. CHANDLER introduced a bill to amend an act entitled "An act to provide a National currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," Approved June 3, 1864, and the amendment thereto.

The first section provides for the amendment of section 22 of that act, so as to authorize the issue of $100,000,000 in addition to the $300,000,000 provided for in that section; [illegible] Oct. 1, 1866, if approved by the Comptroller as in good standing [illegible] capital, in States having the least amount of circulation [illegible] given to such States and Territories as have not secured their [illegible] so as to equalize the circulation [illegible].

Section 2 amends section 31 of the National Banking Act so as to require banks in New-York, Boston and Philadelphia to have on hand, at all times, in lawful money of the United States, at least twenty-five per cent. of the aggregate amount of its notes in circulation and deposits; if below twenty-five per cent., such banks cannot make loans or discounts or pay dividends until the required proportion is adjusted. Provided, that Clearing-house certificates shall be to lawful money.

Section 3 so amends section 32 of the Bankrupt Act referred to, that each Association must select, subject to the approval of the Comptroller, an Association in New-York, Boston or Philadelphia, at which to redeem its circulating notes at par.

Section 4 amends section 41 of the Banking Act, striking out the exemption from State taxation.

THE APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS IN THE NAVY.

Mr. GRIMES, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported with amendments the bill to define the number and regulate the appointment of officers in the Navy.

The first section is slightly amended to read as follows:

That the number allowed in each grade of line officers on the active list of the navy shall be one Admiral, one Vice-Admiral, ten Rear-Admirals, twenty-five Commodores, fifty Captains, ninety Commanders, one hundred and eighty Lieutenant-Commanders, one hundred and eighty Lieutenants, one hundred and sixty Masters, one hundred and sixty Ensigns, and in other grades the number now allowed by law; provided, that the increase in the grades authorized by this act shall be made by selection from the grade below of officers who have rendered the most efficient and faithful services during the war; and provided further, that the number of Rear-Admirals, including all on the active and retired lists, shall not exceed twenty-one, exclusive of Rear-Admirals retired after the passage of this act, and of officers now on the retired list of Commodores who have commanded squadrons by order of the Secretary of the Navy, and who may be promoted to the grade of Rear-Admirals on the retired list.

The second section is stricken out.

SEC. 2 (Sec. 3 in the bill.) That of the number of line officers of the navy on the active list, five Lieutenant-Commanders, ten Lieutenants, twenty Masters and forty Ensigns, may be appointed from those officers who have served in the volunteer naval service for a period of not less than two years, and who are either now in that service or have been honorably discharged therefrom; provided, that if by reason of these appointments the number of officers in any grade shall exceed the number fixed by law, no more promotions or appointments to that grade shall be made until the number is reduced below the number fixed by law for that grade; and, provided further, that the authority given by this section shall be exhausted when the number of volunteer officers above named shall have been once appointed.

This section as amended reduces materially the number of officers.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of the Navy shall appoint a Board consisting of not less than three naval officers, superior in rank to the officers to be thus appointed, in the regular navy from the volunteer service, which Board, after examination of the claims of all candidates, shall select and report to the Secretary of the Navy, as the meritorious in character, ability, professional competency, and honorable service, twice the number to be appointed and transferred to the several grades mentioned in the second section of this Act; and any officer who has served in the volunteer naval service for the term of two years or more, shall have the right to appear before the Examining Board and present his claims, and be examined for an appointment in the regular navy.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Navy be and hereby is authorized to retain or to appoint, under existing laws and regulations, such volunteer officers in the navy as the exigencies of the service may require, until their places can be supplied by graduates from the Naval Academy.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

The following sections are added:

That Lieutenant-Commanders may be consigned to duty as navigation and watch officers on board vessels of war, as well as First Lieutenants of naval stations and of ships of war.

That the annual compensation of the Admiral of the navy shall be $10,000 a year, and he shall be entitled to the services of a Secretary, who shall receive the annual sea pay of a Lieutenant in the navy.

The Senate at 4 o'clock went into Executive Session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 31.

THE RAILROAD BILL.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, the Senate amendments to the House bill to facilitate commercial, postal and military communication among the several States were taken from the Speaker's table and concurred in.

The bill has therefore passed both Houses.

RAILROADS.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to promote the construction of a line of railroads from Pittsburgh, Penn., to Cleveland, Ohio, which was under discussion when the morning hour expired yesterday.

Mr. LE BLOND made an argument against the principle of Congress assuming such authority as is proposed in this bill and that reported yesterday by Mr. STEVENS, to promote the construction of a line of railways between Washington and the Northwest. He did not believe that Congress possessed sovereign rights over each State in these special particulars.

Mr. SCOFIELD opposed the bill, contending that the proper action to be taken by Congress would be the passage of a general bill instead of a special one.

Mr. MOORHEAD argued in favor of the bill, and expressed the hope that both it and the bill to construct a line between Washington and the Northwest would pass.

Mr. O'NEILL opposed the bill, arguing that it was unnecessary, as the State of Pennsylvania had been always liberal to the neighboring States in regard to railroad [illegible].

Mr. [illegible] spoke in support of the bill, and Mr. COFFROTH followed on the same side.

The debate was closed by Mr. GARFIELD in advocacy of the bill. He concluded by moving the previous question, which was seconded by the House.

The bill was then passed by a vote of 77 to 41.

BILLS REFERRED.

The morning hour having expired, the House proceeded to the consideration of the business on the Speaker's table, and the following bills, &c., were taken from it and appropriately referred:

To regulate the transportation of nitro-glycerine or glycerine oil.

For the relief of Commodore THOMAS TURNER.

The Senate's amendments to the House bill to amend the Postal Laws.

Authorizing the appointment of Examiners to examine a site for a fresh-water basin for iron-clad vessels of the United States.

Mr. LYNCH moved that the joint resolution be put upon its passage, and moved the previous question.

Mr. LE BLOND suggested that it should be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. LYNCH explained that the proposition was simply to examine a site for iron-clads near Portland, Maine. It was intended to detail for the purpose some naval officers near that station. It was simply a matter of inquiry, and he did not see any reason why it should be referred.

Mr. WRIGHT desired an opportunity of offering an amendment directing the examination of a site for iron-clads at Tappan Bay, on the Hudson River, where there is a splendid flow of fresh water.

Mr. LYNCH declined to withdraw the demand for the previous question so as to let Mr. WRIGHT offer his amendment, but suggested that a special proposition for the purpose should be offered.

The joint resolution was then read three times and passed.

An act relating to public schools in the District of Columbia.

Several acts relating to the District of Columbia and several private bills.

To provide for the payment of bounty to certain Indian tribes.

Providing for the payment of certain Kentucky military forces.

LUMBERING.

To protect American citizens engaged in lumbering on the St. Croix River, in the State of Maine.

On motion of Mr. PIKE, the House proceeded to consider this bill, and after some discussion it was passed.

GEN. SCOTT.

The Speaker presented a message from the Senate on the subject of the death of Lieut.-Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, and on motion of Mr. SCHENCK the concurrent resolution providing for an adjournment until Monday, and for a deputation of Congress to attend the obsequies of the departed soldier, was agreed to unanimously.

PENSIONS.

Mr. PERHAM, from the Committee of Conference on the bill amendatory of the pension tax, made a report, which was agreed to.

RAILWAY BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND THE NORTHWEST.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported yesterday by Mr. STEVENS, from the Select Committee on Military and Postal Affairs, to promote the construction of a line of railway between the City of Washington and the Northwest for national purposes. The engrossed bill was read, and the question was on its passage.

The bill was passed by yeas 65, nays 57.

The preamble of the bill recites that there is now a complete line of railroad between the City of Washington and Cumberland, in Alleghany County, in the State of Maryland, which is about being shortened nearly 50 miles by a line from said City of Washington to the Point of Rocks, on the Potomac River, in Frederick County, in said State; that a company has been incorporated by the State of Maryland to construct a railroad from Cumberland aforesaid to the Pennsylvania line, in the direction of Pittsburgh, to connect with a railroad in Pennsylvania to the latter city; that the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania, has completed a railroad from Pittsburgh to Connellsville, on a line to connect with the Maryland road aforesaid; that but a comparatively short distance between Cumberland and Pittsburgh remains to be completed to furnish, with the railroad between Washington and Cumberland, a direct railroad communication, by a short and advantageous route, between Washington City and the connections with the Northwest from the latter city; that the Legislature of Pennsylvania has attempted to create impediments in connecting the railroads as aforesaid, authorized to be built in Pennsylvania and Maryland, which prevents at this time the completion of a work of national importance, and has thereby attempted to impair the value of a franchise under which the citizens of Maryland and Pennsylvania have made large investments, and that it is proper for military and postal purposes, and especially to facilitate and regulate commercial intercourse among the States. It therefore authorizes the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company of Maryland, and the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company of Pennsylvania to complete their respective works, and to unite the same so as to form one continuous line between Cumberland and Pittsburgh, according to the powers given to the said Companies in and by their respective charters as originally granted and by the supplements thereto, so far as they are not inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

The fifth section enacts that the said line of railroad, with the ferries, crossings, bridges and roadways, and the parts of existing railways which may become a part of the said road, shall be deemed and considered a national public highway and post road, with which all the principal railway lines and roads now in the United States, either now constructed or hereafter to be constructed, shall have the right to connect for transportation purposes on fair and equitable terms, and such connecting lines shall at all times have the right to sell through tickets and check through baggage in such manner and upon such terms as are now or may hereafter be customary between the connecting lines of the country, and the corporation herein mentioned shall, so far as may be practicable, furnish through tickets to passengers and through checks for baggage over such connecting lines of railway as the traveler may select, and without discrimination or preference to any one or more of said connecting lines, and the company shall provide a sufficient number of night passenger trains a sufficient number of first-class sleeping cars, with all modern improvements, and all proper and necessary bedding to fully accommodate the public, and the rate of fare [illegible] shall not exceed $3 for a state-room, $1 for a double, and 50 cents for a single berth.

The sixth section requires the said corporations to make an annual report of their operations to the Secretary of the Interior in such form, and containing such items of information as he may prescribe; said report to be verified by the certificates, under oath, of the President, Treasurer, Chief Engineer, and General Superintendent of such corporations or railways.

The seventh section requires the said corporations as soon as practicable so to commence and prosecute the work of constructing and equipping said railroad that it shall be fully completed and equipped in three years from and after the passage of this act.

The following is the vote in detail:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Ames, Ashley of Nevada, Ashley of Ohio, Baker, Banks, Beaman, Bidwell, Bingham, Clarke of Ohio, Cobb, Coffroth, Conkling, Cook, Cullom, Dawes, Delano, Driggs, Dumont, Eggleston, Eliot, Farnsworth, Ferry, Garfield, Hale, Harding of Illinois, Henderson, Higby, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of New-York, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hubbell of Ohio, James Humphrey, Ingersoll, Jenckes, Kelso, Kuykendall, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Lawrence of Ohio, Longyear, Lynch, McClurg, Moorhead, Paine, Perham, Plants, Price, Raymond, Rollins, Rousseau, Sawyer, Schenck, Scofield, Sloan, Spalding, Stevens, Trowbridge, Upson, Van Aernam, Welker, Wentworth, Whaley, Williams, Wilson of Iowa, Windom—65.

NAYS—Messrs. Ancona, Baldwin, Blaine, Brandagee, Darling, Dawson, Defrees, Deming, Eldridge, Finck, Grider, Harding of Kentucky, Harris, Hogan, Hubbard of Iowa, James M. Humphrey, Johnson, Kelley, Ketcham, Le Blond, Marvin, Mercur, Miller, Myers, Newell, Niblack, O'Neill, Randall, Sitgreaves, Strouse, Taylor, Thayer, Thornton, Trimble, Ward, Washburne of Massachusetts, Wright—57.

INVALID PENSIONS.

Mr. PERHAM offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Invalid Pensions to inquire into the expediency of increasing the pensions to widows of deceased soldiers and sailors of the recent war, in proportion to the number of minor children under sixteen years of age.

REPORTS FROM GENS. STEEDMAN AND FULLERTON.

The Speaker presented a message from the President, with further reports of Gens. STEEDMAN and FULLERTON, in reference to the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Mr. LE BLOND moved that ten thousand extra copies be printed.

The motion was referred to the Committee on Printing.

JUDICIAL.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, introduced bills relative to the records of Appellate Courts, and to enlarge the powers of National Courts as to processes; which was read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

PRIVATE BILLS.

Mr. JOHNSON introduced four private bills granting pensions, which were read twice and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PROPOSED CHANGE IN THE PAYMENT OF OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS.

The House then resumed the consideration of the act reported by Mr. SCHENCK from the Committee on Military Affairs, to reduce and establish the pay of officers, and to regulate the pay of soldiers of the army.

Mr. THAYER concluded his argument against the bill.

Mr. PAINE argued in favor of the bill, and showed that the argument of Mr. BLAINE yesterday, and Mr. THAYER to-day, were based upon false premises, upon the supposition that the commutation of rations differed in various parts of the country. That was an entire mistake. There was no difference in the commutation of rations. It was thirty cents a ration in Washington, in Maine and at Fort Bridger, and there was no provision of law by which rations in kind could be drawn. The arguments therefore based upon that assumption fell to the ground.

Mr. BLAINE interrupted to call attention to the fact that officers had a right to buy rations for themselves and family at cost price, exclusive of transportation, and that if rations were not to be had officers were entitled to the commutation price of what they cost them.

Mr. PAINE admitted the first proposition, but denied the second.

Mr. BLAINE showed that the first proposition being admitted his argument was sustained. Under the present law an officer at Fort Bridger could purchase rations from the Government at the price they cost in New-York.

Mr. PAINE protested that the pending bill did not affect that right in any way, and that under it officers could procure rations from the Government at the cost price, excluding transportation. He suggested an amendment, which he intended to offer to the Bill, allowing officers to purchase from the Quartermaster's Department the amount of fuel prescribed by regulations, and an amendment prepared by Mr. WASHBURNE, of Indiana, allowing officers to purchase from the Quartermaster and Commissary of Subsistence rations and fuel at a uniform price, to be fixed by the Secretary of War, not to exceed the average actual cost to the Government, exclusive of transportation.

At a quarter to four o'clock the House adjourned.

Accidental Poisoning on Board a Hudson River Steamer.

HUDSON, N. Y., Thursday, May 31.

WALTER HALL, a colored waiter on board the steamer *River Queen*, died yesterday afternoon from the effects of drinking tea made from jessamine roots. The roots came up as open freight on the boat, consigned to TILDEN & Co., New Lebanon, and the man steeped some of them, thinking they were "good for the blood." He lived but three hours after taking the tea. Two other colored waiters chewed the roots, and their recovery is doubtful.

The American Telegraph Company.

LANCASTER, N. H., Saturday, May 30.

The American Telegraph Company have this day completed their White Mountain line to this town, and opened an office here and at Whitefield

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Europe Waiting for War—Bombardment of Lombard-street—England Standing Alone—The Valparaiso Bombardment in Parliament—The War and Peace Prospects in Europe—Impatience and Delays of Italy—The Struggle in Germany—Difficulties of a Congress.

LONDON, Saturday, May 19, 1866.

That gun, which all Europe is waiting to hear, hangs fire. There are again some hopes of peace. I do not say that they are well founded, but there are hopes, and rumors, based perhaps, on the hopes. England wants peace. One of our philanthropic papers puts the case very strongly in the English sense, when it says, for every man killed in a European war England loses a possible customer. It would be difficult to state the case more strongly or more characteristically.

The effect of the mere terror of approaching war in England has been far worse than the bombardment of a peaceful city. Last week London was bombarded by invisible guns, whose fire was directed upon the banking and commercial houses of the city. You have had lists of failures, but you can have no idea of London in a panic—crowds in Lombard-street—crowds gathered about the banks—compressed lips and pale faces—men clutching bags of gold as fast as they could be paid over the counters; great houses failing for millions; curses on BISMARK; grumbling at the Emperor NAPOLEON, who could command peace but will not, and more grumbling at their own Government, whose doctrine of non-intervention, and weak meddling and muddling in the matter of Denmark is looked upon as the primary cause of all the difficulty. "England," says Lord CLARENDON, "stands alone." She stands alone because when invited by France to join her and settle the affairs of Poland, Denmark, and perhaps America, she declined. England deserted France then, France deserts England now. The consequence is that money is ten per cent. in London, and six at Paris—that great English houses like OVEREND, GURNY & Co., and PETO and BETTS are failing, while French credit is to all appearance as sound as ever. The panic is over—the worst of it. The bombardment of invisible guns is suspended, but the damage remains—heaps of hideous ruins.

The case of the visible bombardment of Valparaiso came up this week in both Houses of Parliament. The Government supports Admiral DENMAN, who followed his instructions to observe an absolute neutrality. The charges of the British merchants of Valparaiso against him are declared to be utterly unfounded. The bombardment was strictly according to the rules of war. The destruction of the property of the enemy, public and private, afloat or ashore, is entirely legitimate, and has always been done by England, America, and other great Powers. The Spanish Admiral, moreover, acted with great moderation and humanity. He gave four days for the removal of property and people from danger. The English refused to remove their goods, and must lose them. When the English and American naval officers visited Admiral NUNEZ, one of the American officers asked him what he would do if he (the American) should place his ship between the Spanish fleet and the town. "You are a sailor," said Admiral NUNEZ, "and so am I; and I should do just what you would do under the same circumstances. I should do my duty, and if you were in my way I should sink you." The American officer, it is added—I give the story as it was told in the House of Commons—shook the Admiral warmly by the hand, and said he was right.

Now he was right, (according to the rules of war,) or wrong. If right, there was no excuse to interfere. If wrong, the American squadron, with or without the aid of the English, should have prevented the bombardment. The English had only wooden vessels which the Spanish iron-clads would have sunk, but the American Minister, with very formidable namesake to support him, could and would have saved Valparaiso, if he had the pretence of a right to do it. If the United States chooses to go to war with Spain in behalf of the South American Republics, that is another affair altogether; but I can assure the British merchants that they have nothing to expect from any interference of their own government, which is annoyed that Chili did not accept the terms offered by Spain as the result of their mediation.

Russia and France join their exertions to England in putting a pressure on Prussia and Italy, holding them back as long as possible. For it is evident enough now that Austria is acting purely on the defensive—Prussia or Italy must begin it. Italy is very much in earnest—declares she will never stop until she has got Venetia. Rome seems to have been dropped out of the programme. But Italy, though entered upon a course from which there is no withdrawal, is not quite ready to move. She has possibly 200,000 men on foot. The King was to have gone to the front on the 15th, but he delays. Prince HUMBERT commands a division. He declined a *corps d'armée* because in case of a failure the government would have been blamed, and in case of success, others would get the credit. GARIBALDI has accepted the command of the volunteers, but has not left Caprera.

But the Italians must wait, however impatiently, for the slow moving Germans. It would be in vain for them to butt their hot heads against the quadrilateral. Not even GARIBALDI can hope to lead an army through the passes of the Tyrol, or wade the swamps and swim the rivers between Mantua and the Adriatic. The Italian fleet may be strong enough to cover a landing in Dalmatia, but transporting an army by sea is slow work, and such an operation would have no hope of success, unless it met with support by a rising in Hungary. Of that I see no prospect whatever, and I adhere to my first impression, that the Hungarians will give a chivalric and enthusiastic support to Austria. The Emperor has made them the most liberal concessions. He is personally popular, and the handsome and high-spirited Empress, who is admired with enthusiasm by the Hungarians, has been appointed Regent by the Emperor. At her word the swords of Hungary will fly from their scabbards, as at the appeal of MARIA THERESA.

Furthermore, beyond all my expectations the lesser Powers of Germany are opposed to Prussia, and side with Austria. Not only Saxony, but Hanover. Prussia has sent a peremptory demand for the disarmament of this Power, and there was a rumor of compliance; but it proves to be unfounded. The case is here. Prussia means to have a united Germany. It is not a question of the Duchies, but of a united German Empire in the centre of Europe, with Prussia at its head. It is the question of centralization *versus* federation. The smaller States cling to their separate independence. They do not like the idea of being absorbed into Prussia. Austria supports them because it would be her destruction. Prussia would govern—the German Provinces of Austria would be absorbed, and the rest would become independent, or united to other Powers. Venetia would go to Italy, the rest to Russia, or form a Sclavonic Empire. So it is not BISMARK altogether, but Prussian ambition, and the long cherished idea of a united Germany. Here is the struggle between the opposing forces. The tendency of the age is to unity, and therefore in favor of Prussia. They have the example of Italy and America. There are similar examples in all history. The Roman Empire was the result of a passionate craving for unity and power. Russia is the union by attraction or by force of a hundred provinces. A few centuries ago France, Spain, Great Britain were composed of warring kingdoms. Scotland made a long struggle for independence—Ireland is not yet contented.

In respect to Austria, the feeling of the world is, in one point, against her. Italy not only wants Venetia, but Venetia wants to be a part of Italy. If Austria would sell Venetia to Italy; if Austria would exchange for some other province, this part of the question might be settled. But Austria does not hold to selling territory. Prussia would not consent to exchange Silesia for the Duchies wrested from Denmark, because she means to keep both—and more. Turkey will not consent to have the Principalities annexed to Austria, nor, probably, would Russia. These are questions that no Congress can determine. Only one agent can offer a solution—gunpowder. It is a gordian-knot that only the sword can cut.

So, for aught I see, they must fight. Prussia is compact, homogeneous, out of debt, with an army of 700,000 men, on paper, an immense force of artillery, and a cause which is not wholly unpopular. On the other hand, the preparations for war have almost prostrated industry, and the Prussian people show a little reluctance to give themselves up entirely to the control of a military, and, therefore, absolute government.

One of the strongest signs of the tendencies of things in Prussia, is that M. BISMARK, a few days ago, presented to the King M. BENNIGSEN, President of the National Verein, or Association of German Unity. This event made a lively sensation in Berlin, for the Society has always been in violent opposition to the Prussian Government. If I knew the strength of this Society I could tell you what will come of this new alliance—but if it were not strong Mr. BISMARK would not appeal to it. If the Germans were unity enough to accept it under the leadership of Prussia—to become Prussians in fact, it might, so far as Northern Germany is concerned, be accomplished. But if the Northern and Protestant portion of Germany coalesce, so must the Southern and Catholic portion, and the centre of this portion must be Austria or Bavaria, and really Austria. But a few months of hard fighting may make all speculations useless.

By the 1st of June, we are told, there will be war, because Italy cannot wait; unless the other Powers unite to compel a peace. But peace, even if so procured, could not last; and it is this conviction which tends to paralyze the efforts of diplomatists.

The people of Italy are the most eager and impatient for the war to begin. They throw everything on the stake of nationality. On the verge of bankruptcy, they are going deeper and deeper. The Government can only go with the popular will. It must fight, if its objects cannot be gained by negotiation. But the Austrians are apparently as much in earnest as the Italians, only their animosity is directed against Prussia, and they declare that "the sword shall not be sheathed until Prussia is forever deprived of the power of endangering the peace of Germany by her criminal ambition and felonious alliances with foreigners." No doubt there is terrible anger at the reported treaty between the Governments of Berlin and Florence.

The Italians are dissatisfied with England, as what European country is not? England is cold, heartless, unsympathetic. The English Conservatives take the side of Austria—the Liberals have no patience with men who rush into war, lower stocks, derange commerce and kill off their customers.

The Sultan, like all the rest, is making the most active preparations for war, carrying out a conscription, bringing iron-clads from England, building others at home, massing troops on the frontiers, and preparing to put down actively fomented revolutionary movements in his European provinces.

As far as can be judged at this moment Austria and the German Powers which support Austria, comprise 27,500,000 inhabitants, and nearly 1,000,000 of troops, to which are to be added the Austrian Non-German provinces. On the other side are 16,400,000 people and 500,000 soldiers, without counting Italy. These are the usual forces, but they may be increased one-third, and if the war goes on as is now threatened, without involving France, Russia or Turkey, there will be engaged on both sides not less than two millions of soldiers. I do not mean that any such numbers will be actually opposed to each other in the field, but they must be raised and sustained.

Peace, the veracious telegrams and correspondents assure us, is impossible. Prussia will not abandon its designs upon the Duchies, and to place itself at the head of Germany, and to neither will Austria consent. Italy must have Venetia, and is in such a war fever that even if Venetia were voluntarily surrendered to her she could scarcely be induced to disarm without a fight with somebody. Yet there are curious delays. Italy has 200,000 men massed on the Northern frontier, but VICTOR EMANUEL holds back and GARIBALDI has not left his island nor even appointed the Colonels of his ten regiments. And BISMARK also waits. The Austrians are massed in Bohemia and Austrian Silesia, and all Saxony is in arms, and Gen. BENEDEK has taken leave of the Emperor at Vienna and gone to take command of the Northern army; but there is no forward movement. They take time, and France, England and Russia have conferred together at Paris, and agreed upon a proposal for a Congress, which is to be sent, this day, to Prussia, Austria and Italy. So there is some hope of peace; or is it only a last consultation of the doctors over a moribund patient; a formality to satisfy the friends of the dying man?

No; our planet has entered into a belligerent sphere. We have seen "the most enlightened nation in the world" plunged into a sanguinary and desolating war, in spite of all the influences of education, civilization and religion. In Europe, Prussia the most thoroughly educated and civilized country; and the centre of civilized Europe, where education is compulsory and universal, full of learning and philosophy, seems about to plunge into a war more sanguinary and desolating than the one so lately ended in the West, and involving at least three times the populations, for Prussia, Austria and Italy, with the lesser States that must be involved in the conflict, number at least not less than a hundred millions of people, while it may extend to one hundred and fifty millions that now hope to remain neutral. There seems now but one hope that this great war can be prevented, and that is that Austria may, at this late hour, consent to allow a Congress to decide the question of Venetia. If she will make this concession, Italy must be satisfied, and Prussia powerless, for the public opinion of Germany, as far as I can see, pronounces more and more strongly against her, and Prussia is not strong enough to make war on Austria and Southern Germany, without the aid of Italy.

We hear from Paris and from Florence that Italy is so determined on war that she will fight, with or without an object. Prince NAPOLEON, who has just come from Florence, is said to have told the Emperor that "Italy could not help going to war, even if she stood unsupported on the field of battle." No doubt it would be hard to go back to a peace establishment and specie payments. The Bourbonists are active, and there are numerous arrests. The Mazzinians are also active, and a war may be needed to prevent worse calamities.

One feature of the present aspect of German affairs is entirely overlooked in England. It is the influence of America which filters into all Northern Germany, chiefly by private correspondence. Thousands of letters come every week from Germans in America to their relatives in Fatherland, full of American ideas of unity and freedom. Meetings of the German people are held, protesting against the action of their Governments. In some cases the people have refused to come out when called upon for military service. It is not improbable that a popular revolutionary movement may defeat all present calculations as to the part that will be taken by the lesser German States, and that the spirit of unity may triumph alike over the conservatism of existing institutions and the desire for independence. Even were Austria to listen to the advice of the Western Powers, and gain strength by a cession of Venetia, there would still be a struggle in Germany.

The cholera continues at Liverpool among the German emigrants who cross England by the shortest cut on their way to America, but it has not become epidemic. It manifests, however, a very malignant character—something like that of ship fever. A physician and a Catholic Priest, who attended the Germans, have died of the disease. The weather is cool, and it is feared that when it becomes warmer the disease must spread in Liverpool, which is one of the unhealthiest towns in England—dirty and drunken beyond any place I have ever seen.

A Belfast physician says he has cured many cases of cholera by a strong decoction of coffee. I do not vouch for this remedy, but it is worth trying. Coffee is stimulant and antiseptic. It should be made strong and clear, and drank without milk or sugar, say half a teacup full at intervals of fifteen minutes.

The Austrian Government, in the actual situation of affairs, has made no difficulty about acceding to the American demand respecting the volunteers destined for Mexico. They will be kept at home and incorporated in the army for the defence of Venetia. MAXIMILIAN must get his soldiers from some other quarter, and if the Fenians have abandoned their designs on Canada, a portion of the Mexican gold and silver, now coming to Europe in such quantities, might be agreeable to those soldiers of fortune, and Mexico might be a better position in which to unfurl the flag of the Irish Republic than New-Brunswick.

The second part of the Reform Bill—that for the redistribution of seats—has passed, without opposition, to the second reading. The contest is to be in committee, on several of its details, and it is not likely to get through without important amendments. Mr. D'ISRAELI insists that Parliament is trying to carry out a reform without any settled principle, or any accurate information, and he demands that the Government shall recross the Rubicon, and get up fresh and reliable statistics, even Mr. BAINES having declared that the actual returns were entirely unsatisfactory and unreliable.

The Queen has decided to remain at Windsor Castle until there is something decided respecting the war in Germany, in which her two daughters, and many of her other relatives and friends will be engaged on one side or the other. For the war is Germans against Germans, and if an element of revolutionary nationality is not evolved, it may last for years.

As Fenianism appears to decline in Ireland, they have an outbreak of the cattle plague, which has made its appearance in the County Down. A cordon of police has been drawn around it, and as the *Habeas Corpus* Act is suspended, they hope to get it under as successfully as the other difficulty.

The prospects of war and the panic and bankruptcies did not interfere with the amusements of the great English holiday, the Derby. Two hundred thousand people went to Epsom Downs to see the race, [illegible] twenty [illegible] interested in its result, the [illegible]. The rest went because it is the annual custom. The spectacle of all London going out of town by every sort of conveyance, from the four-in-hand with outriders, to a donkey cart, beside packing all the railways, is well worth seeing. For one day the English try to be jolly, and some of them succeed in getting very jolly indeed.

The Chinese Mission which has been studying Western civilization in Paris, is coming to London. It is not official, but is composed of some clever and intelligent Mandarins of the gold button, who examine everything with the greatest care, and who mean to carry home every improvement worth adopting. After visiting England they will go to America, go then to California, and thence home by Japan, or perhaps Australia. Americans interested in the China trade will, no doubt, give them a suitable reception.

Mme. GRISI has appeared once more upon the stage of Her Majesty's Theatre, and made so sad a failure that she will probably never attempt to sing in public again. Mr. SIMS REEVES went the other day to sing in a provincial town, when British patriotism burst out into a novel demonstration. They rang the church bells in honor of his arrival. PATTI has come back to Covent Garden, to the great joy of the opera goers. It required two steamers to bring over all the money she gained on the Continent. Poor CARLOTTA is down with a typhoid fever in Naples. BLONDIN is coming back from Germany, where the war fever has destroyed his prospects, and is to appear at Cremorne. In peaceful times the excitement of seeing a man risk his neck on a high rope will do very well; but when there is a hope of seeing some thousands blown in pieces by artillery, rope-dancing becomes a very tame amusement. With the DAVENPORTS it may be different. When people expect to become spirits any day by a *coup de fusil*, they may have a curiosity to know what they can do, with the aid of good mediums and a cabinet, fiddle, tambourines, &c. And if Germany gets in too tight a snarl, who knows but the spirits may help untie it. The probability is that FAY and the Brothers will be sent to the front to fight with the Croats and Magyars.

Mrs. CUSHMAN, the mother of CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN, formerly of Boston, died a few days ago in London, where she has lived for some years in a pretty villa at Briston. The first time I saw her was in Brattle-street, Boston. CHARLOTTE was in New-Orleans, singing, a pupil of MAEDER, and the younger sister, who has since married and died in England, was a pretty blonde of fifteen, practicing her morning lessons on the piano-forte. CHARLOTTE lost her voice, became a tragedienne, and famous. The sister played *Juliet* to her *Romeo*, and I saw the two sisters together at the old Howard House, in Broadway.

A Botany Bay convict has just died at Sydney, who had accumulated a property of $5,000,000. He was an old miser, and not at all a pleasant character, and had a son worse than himself. MONADNOCK.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Making a Hero of an Assassin—Terrible Career of a Murderess—She Kills Twenty Men within Four Months—Military Correspondence of the Paris Journals.

PARIS, Tuesday, May 15, 1866.

In a recent letter I gave some account of PHILIPPE, the man who is now in confinement at Mazas, (the Paris Tombs,) awaiting his trial for the perpetration of *eighteen* assassinations. The patrons of our melo-dramatic theatres complain that the authors who cater to their peculiar taste are deficient in imagination, and are continually serving up to them the same old play, with the same old incidents of plot, only rehashed and transposed, with no more than a change of title. So it is with the crimes of real life, as well as those of the mimic scene—there is nothing new under the sun. The wretch PROBST no doubt seems to you, in America, the most ferocious incarnation of the sanguinary villain; but the Frenchman, PHILIPPE, far outstrips in flagitious cruelty the German assassin of Philadelphia, and even PHILIPPE himself is but a plagiary, so far as the number of his unfortunate victims is concerned, of a woman who signalized herself in Paris during the rule of the Directory.

One day, at the period mentioned, the proprietor of a furnished hotel in the Rue de l'Université, appeared before the Minister of Police, and informed that functionary that a murder had just been committed in his (the hotel-keeper's) house. On the previous evening, he said, a stranger had taken a room, stating his residence to be Melun, and his purpose to spend two or three days in Paris. After ordering his baggage to be carried to his apartment, the newcomer went out, giving notice that he was going to the Odéon Theatre, and should not return to the hotel until the termination of the performance. Near midnight he reappeared, accompanied by a young and very pretty woman, dressed in male attire, who, he said, was his wife. The next morning, at an early hour, the pretended *spouse* left the house, requesting that her husband might not be disturbed until her return, which would be in about an hour. At noon she was still absent, and, hearing nothing stirring in the room occupied by the gentleman from Melun, the landlord began to feel uneasy, and rapped at the stranger's door. Receiving no answer from within, the hotel-keeper sent for a duplicate key to the apartment, upon entering which the unfortunate man was found lifeless in his bed. A doctor was hastily summoned, who, after a brief examination of the body, declared that death had been produced by a blow on the left temple, inflicted by means of a blunt instrument.

It was evident that the assassination had been committed by the woman in male attire, and every effort was made by the Police to discover her whereabouts, but ineffectually. A month subsequently, another murder was perpetrated under similar circumstances, except that on this occasion the victim, also a traveler, had gone to his room quite alone. At a later hour, however, an effeminate-looking young man came down stairs, and was let out by the porter of the hotel, who remembered the fact on the following morning, when the crime was discovered. This affair caused great excitement in Paris, and redoubled exertions were made by the Police to ferret out the mysterious assassin, but still without result. Eleven days afterward, a third victim perished in precisely the same manner as the preceding two, and in the course of a few months, no less than twenty men lost their lives by means so exactly identical that no doubt was entertained that the murderous blows were all inflicted by the same hand.

Stung to the quick, FOUCHE, the Minister of Police, set all his spies to work, and offered a large reward for the discovery of the author of these unparalleled crimes.

One evening a certain B., a member of the Secret Police, but who had the appearance of a provincial gentleman, was passing through a narrow street of the *Cité*, when he encountered a handsome, equivocal-looking youth. B. stopped, turned, and said to himself, "That's a woman in male garb. If it should be *she!*"

At the same moment the handsome stranger also turned, and smiled encouragingly.

"That settles the question," murmured the delighted spy. "Now, if I manage things cautiously, my fortune is made." And, retracing his steps, he accosted the unknown:

"I have something very particular to say to you," whispered B., with a knowing leer, "but it is not possible for us to talk freely in the public street. Might I not invite you to accompany me to my hotel?"

"I suppose you take me to be a woman?" was the reply, in a soft voice. "You are quite mistaken, my good Sir! I don't mind having a chat with you, however; where are you staying?"

"In the Rue de l'Université!"

"Indeed! I am too well known to go there."

"I am on the right track," thought the spy. "Well, then," he said aloud, "we will go wherever you like."

"Come," replied the other.

And, crossing the river, the pair presently entered a small hotel on the Place du Châtelet, engaged an apartment, and ordered supper to be served in their room.

"If I am to remain with you during your stay in Paris," said the young woman, who no longer attempted to conceal her sex, "you had better have your baggage brought here."

B., overjoyed at the opportunity thus offered to lodge the necessary information at the Central Police Station, near by, at once assented to this suggestion, and declared that he would go himself, pay his bill, and bring a box of silks he had at the other hotel. After an hour's absence he returned, accompanied by two porters, carrying on their shoulders a large and apparently heavy box, which they deposited in a corner of the room. The supper previously ordered was now served.

"Your walk must have made you thirsty," said the young woman, pouring out a glass of wine for her companion. "But, before you sit down, have the kindness to give me my handkerchief, which I have left over there on the sofa."

Suspecting some trick, B., while crossing the room, watched his new acquaintance closely, and saw her throw a powder into the glass of wine, which, instead of [illegible], he [illegible] to spill on the [illegible]. [illegible] signs of [illegible] she had something in her pocket which excited his curiosity. Upon asking what it was she produced the object, a beautiful little hammer.

"This," she said, "is an opiate of the most powerful description. I'll show you presently how it puts people to sleep."

B. had fallen to the floor, in an apparent state of complete unconsciousness. Stooping over him, the murderess raised her anticipated victim's head, placed it in the most favorable position to render the intended blow effective, and had already raised the pretty little hammer, when suddenly the box in the corner flew open with a loud noise, and a grip of iron seized her uplifted arm.

On the trial, which took place shortly afterward, the female assassin alleged, in her defence, that she had been ruined by a villain, and had sworn to be revenged upon the entire male sex. This romantic story, however, did not prevent her conviction and subsequent death on the scaffold.

Several of the Paris journals announce, with a great flourish of trumpets, that they have engaged the services of "able correspondents," whose special duty it will be to chronicle the events of the military campaigns, expected to begin at any moment, in Italy and on the northern frontiers of Austria. During the four years of the rebellion many of the war correspondents attached to American newspapers signalized themselves by their talent and courage, communicating to the public much valuable information, together with some facts, perhaps, which it was not advisable to disclose. In France, letters from the battle-field to the principal Parisian journals were inaugurated, for the first time, during the campaign of 1859, and were principally distinguished for their plentiful lack of military details, which, to do the correspondents justice, it was perfectly proper not to write, as the Press would not have dared to publish either news of a nature to be useful to the enemy, or any criticisms upon the French army. So they made the most out of the material at their command, that is to say, anecdote and gossip, inventing amusing speeches for soldiers mortally wounded, and seeking funny stories "even in the cannon's mouth." Among the most prominent of these battle-field reporters was one in particular, whom we will call Machin, the representative of a literary journal, and the beau-ideal of the military *chroniqueur*. He came back in high feather, after the armistice, sporting a uniform half civilian and half warlike, wearing a fatigue cap perched jauntily over his right ear, an officer's cloak, and carrying his writing materials in a dilapidated cartridge-box, which he boasted of having taken from the body of a dead Austrian soldier. The subject of all his conversations, for months after the treaty of peace had been signed, was the war in which *he* had participated. "When *we* took the village of Magenta;" "The morning of the day *we* attacked Palestro;" "As *we* marched through the streets of Milan," &c., &c., and the acts of heroism and tremendous adventures to which he had been an eye-witness! According to Machin's own account, not less than eleven Generals had been killed at his side, on different occasions, while he was penning his report of the battle, in the midst of a hail-storm of lead. One of his most triumphant recitals was the story of the conference of NAPOLEON and FRANCIS JOSEPH. "We were at Cavriana," said Machin; "the two Emperors had met by appointment in a small house of the village. Not another soul was admitted to this important interview, but, of course, *I* had taken the necessary precautions to learn what was transpiring, as I had a letter to write that very evening. So I passed the guard, entered the house, and took my station behind a door which opened into the room where the two Sovereigns were seated. The conversation commenced, but presently FRANCIS JOSEPH paused abruptly, and looked around uneasily. 'What is the matter?' inquired NAPOLEON III. 'We are not alone,' was the reply; 'some one is concealed behind that door.' 'Oh, don't mind that,' returned the French Commander-in-Chief; 'it is a friend of mine, Machin, who is taking notes for his paper!'"

So, when you find, by and by, minute details of all that is transpiring in the secret councils of the Austrian, Prussian and Italian Commanders published in full in the Paris journals, you may set it down as a fixed fact that Machin is again in the field.

You know that during several years past a mania for collecting postage-stamps of all countries has prevailed to a considerable extent on both sides of the Atlantic. This singular idea is now being superseded here by another scarcely less odd. I refer to the collecting of wax seals, representing mottoes and coats-of-arms on letters. One amateur, having gathered upward of nine thousand different specimens, some of them very old and rare, recently sold his collection at public auction, realizing by his speculation the handsome sum of 10,000 francs. RALPH EASEL.

THE PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY.

Committees of Conference on Union to be Appointed in both Assemblies—Resolutions on the State of the Country in the New School.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, May 26, 1866.

Dr. WM. L. BRECKINRIDGE followed Dr. HARRIS yesterday in answer. His argument was chiefly addressed to the point that the Assembly must exercise its discipline through the Synod, and that the Assembly had no right to reach over the Synod to the Presbytery, a point which was strenuously opposed by Dr. THOMAS.

Dr. BRECKINRIDGE argued if the Assembly could reach over the Synod to the Presbytery, it could reach over the Presbytery to the Church Session. He also denied that the dissolution of the Presbytery in 1837 was applicable to the present case.

The appeal of Dr. ROBERT BRECKINRIDGE was made the order of the day for Monday.

Dr. McCOSH was invited to speak in respect to the Sustentation Fund of the Free Church of Scotland. A formal address was presented to Dr. McCOSH, and a copy of his comprehensive sermon, delivered on Sunday morning, requested for publication in the minutes of the Assembly.

Dr. LOWRIE, of New-York, Chairman of the Committee of Bills and Overtures, to which was referred the subject of union with the New School Assembly, reported that six Presbyteries had asked the Assembly to take measures at this session to effect organic union at an early day. The three points of the Assembly's expression are:

1. This Assembly expresses its fraternal affection for the other branch of the Presbyterian Church, and its earnest desire for reunion at the earliest time consistent with agreement in doctrine, order and policy on the basis of a common standard and the prevalence of mutual confidence and love, which are so necessary to a happy union and to the permanent peace and prosperity of the united Church.

2. That it be recommended to all Churches and Church Courts, and to all ministers, ruling elders and communicants to cherish fraternal feelings, to cultivate Christian intercourse in the worship of God and in the promotion of the cause of Christ, and to avoid all needless controversies and contentions adapted to promote alienation and strife.

3. That a Committee of nine ministers and six ruling elders be appointed, provided that a similar Committee be appointed by the other Assembly now in session in this City, for the purpose of conferring in regard to desirableness and practicability of reunion; and if, after conference and inquiry, such decision shall seem to be desirable and practicable, to suggest suitable measures for its accomplishment, and report to the next General Assembly.

Dr. VAN DYKE, in an excellent speech, moved to include also the 850 Presbyterian Ministers of the General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church. It struck him most painfully that "while we are stretching forth our hands across the ocean to those brethren of the Free Church of Scotland, to our brethren in Ireland, and to our brethren of the New School Assembly, and while we are talking about a marriage union with them, there has not been said on this floor a single word of kindness or affection for our own brethren, with whom we took sweet counsel and went to the house of God in company until five years ago—not a single word, except those precious words that fell from the lips of a stranger coming among you from a Dutch Church."

His amendment was quickly laid on the table, and the motion of the Committee carried by acclamation, some half a dozen voices dissenting.

Dr. VAN DYKE gave notice of a protest.

This morning Rev. Dr. GURLEY, of Washington, and Hon. LINCOLN CLARK, of Chicago, appeared in the New School, presented these resolutions in felicitous addresses, and received with frequent applause. Dr. GURLEY said that much had been said about organic union. Why not? It has seemed to me that the time has now come when practical steps should be taken toward reaching this end at no distant day. The resolutions which he was now instructed to present, and to leave, if permitted, on your table, were passed by an almost unanimous vote. The resolutions were read by Dr. GURLEY, and were left upon the table as he finished his address.

Judge CLARK said that if there had been blame, it was not all yours. If there are obstacles, let us see what they are. If the Apostle Paul should write a letter to our Presbyterian Church, he would say: "I hear that there are divisions among you." Divisions are not theoretical simply. Let us believe that there is more truth to learn, and more grace to be imbibed. We do not believe, as some say, that divisions are advantageous. It is a poor commentary on the Gospel of Christ, if the family of Christ is to be divided into segments to watch each other jealously. The name of Apollos and the name of Cephas implies antagonism. We now think that some concession and some increase of the spirit of charity may effect union. United, we have a glorious work. Large bodies move slowly, it is said; but they move with increased momentum and with sure results. If we can assume a broad gauge and a grand trunk, what can we not do in work against rationalism, spiritualism, deism and infidelity? Can we not have our banner, and inscribe on it the "Lion of the Tribe of Judah."

> "When that illustrious day shall rise,
> And all thy armies shine
> In robes of victory through the skies,
> The glory shall be thine."

The Moderator, Dr. HOPKINS, said in reply that he counted it one of the signal happinesses of his life to make the response to them on this occasion. We are happy too that you, Sir, who are at the National Capital, and are associated with our dear and martyred President, should be the organ of communicating on this subject with us. We claim to be purely Presbyterian. We are drawing near each other. Great interests and great sympathies have been binding us together. We work in harmony with other branches of the Evangelical Church in our preaching, and why should we not work with each other? We feel ready to meet all advances. Our dear and honored brother from Ireland has told us of unification there. It is the mandate of Providence that we shall draw near to each other. And he bid the Commissioners bear back the friendly resolutions of this body to that.

Dr. H. B. SMITH at once offered the following resolutions: The Committee on the Polity of the Church report overtures, numbered 5 to 15, on the subject of the reunion of the two branches of the Presbyterian Church, from the Presbyteries of the New-York Third and New-York Fourth, Dubuque, Greencastle, Alton, Steuben, Athens, Monroe, Keokuk, Long Island and Trumbull. All these Presbyteries, with different degrees of urgency, recommend to this Assembly to initiate or to respond to proposals to an entire reunion of the churches represented by the two General Assemblies now in session in the City of St. Louis.

The General Assembly now in session in the Second Presbyterian Church of this City, has also adopted resolutions appointing a Committee to confer with a similar Committee of our own Church, in regard to the desirableness and practicability of such reunion.

Your Committee recommend to this Assembly the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this Assembly tender to the Assembly representing the other branch of the Presbyterian Church its cordial, Christian salutations and fellowship, and that expression of its earnest wish for reunion on the basis of our common standards, received in a common spirit.

Resolved, That a Committee of fifteen, nine of whom shall be ministers of the Gospel and six elders, be appointed to confer on this subject in the recess of the Assemblies, and to report the results to our next General Assembly.

Resolved, That we enjoin upon this Committee and upon all our ministry and church membership, to abstain from whatever may hinder a true Christian fellowship; and to cultivate those feelings and purposes which look to the peace and prosperity of Zion, the edifying body of Christ and the complete union of all believers, especially of those who live in the same land, have the same history and the same standard of doctrine and polity.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions with the names of our Committee, be sent to the General Assembly now in session in this City. K.

Complication of the Question of the Louisville Commissioners—Adjournment of the New School.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, May 28, 1866.

The question in which the public is chiefly interested in the Old School Assembly becomes curiously complicated. While the question whether or not the Presbytery of Louisville shall be dissolved is still pending, the complaint and appeal of Dr. ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE is brought forward. And there is a division of opinion whether this complaint and appeal should lie against the Synod of Kentucky or the Presbytery of Louisville. Of course if it is made to lie against the Presbytery, then the action must be taken, if it be taken at all, before the action dissolving the Presbytery shall be taken. If it is made to lie, as Dr. ROBT. BRECKINRIDGE claims, against the Synod of Kentucky, then there is no person or committee from that Synod appointed to defend its action, and the case is one of a plaintiff without a defendant. The Moderator himself is with Dr. ROBT. BRECKINRIDGE, the party making the complaint and appeal, and therefore cannot with propriety retain the chair when the judicial question is before the house. No small debate arose this morning, with parliamentary tactics, in respect to this question of Synod or Presbytery, Dr. KREBS in the chair. The decision was in favor of the Synod of Kentucky. Another motion was made in the afternoon to refer the complaint and appeal to the Judicial Committee. On this motion Dr. ROBT. BRECKINRIDGE attempted to speak, but the Moderator, Dr. STANTON, not a little against Dr. BRECKINRIDGE's will, ruled him out of order, as Dr. BRECKINRIDGE was not a member of the Assembly. The motion to refer the appeal to the Judicial Committee being lost, Dr. STANTON called Dr. KREBS to the chair, and took his place among the delegates.

As Dr. ROBT. BRECKINRIDGE then took the floor, the great, profound speech of the Assembly was looked for; and the audience and the people were much disappointed in hearing only complaints and promiscuous shots against the Moderator, against the Synod and against the rebels of St. Louis, and his decision that he should decline to argue the case. It is now not unlikely that the whole matter of the appeal will fall to the earth, and that the chief motion to dissolve the Presbytery will immediately prevail.

To-day has proved the last day of the New-School Assembly. A close argument and debate was called forth in a judicial case, which showed that there is latent power in this more quiet body—a debate participated in by Judges ALLISON and WILLIAMS and Dr. HOGARTH.

Resolutions in respect to the freedmen and to the National Temperance Society have been passed, and a beautiful letter of Christian greeting to the Free Church of Scotland and of grateful respect to Dr. McCOSH, was read by Rev. Dr. H. B. SMITH, and was unanimously adopted by the Assembly.

The farewell meeting of this branch has been held this evening in Dr. NELSON's Church, and addresses delivered by Rev. Messrs. ROBINSON and WISWELL, Drs. HOGARTH, KNOX, NELSON, HATFIELD and HOPKINS. K.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Excise Business.

Commissioners ACTON and BERGEN resumed the hearing of applicants for license yesterday morning at 9. Police Captains Warlow, Helme, Greer, Thorne, Jourdan, Mills, Sebring, Davis, Ulman, Hutchings, Williamson, Caffry, Mount, Cameron, M. B. Wilson, Dickson and Holbrook present. The session was understood to be final; but as the Police Captains had notified all dealers who had been twice unsuccessful before the Committee that it would be useless for them to apply, not more than fifty applicants appeared. With these the routine with which the public has become familiar was pursued, until Mr. KEHOE, of the firm of KEHOE & FOLLICK, of No. 29 Coenties-slip, applied. Then Mr. HENRY G. LEASK, the respectable Chatham-street hatter, whose influence has so often been felt in the Republican Central Committee, accompanied Mr. KEHOE to the bar and was about to make an appeal for him, when the Police Superintendent, or Committee's clerk, undertook to put Mr. LEASK away with a wave of the hand, saying: "We want no counsel here." Mr. LEASK—(addressing Mr. ACTON)—"I do not recognize this ill-mannered policeman as a member of the Excise Board; I came to show you that the record against Mr. KEHOE is erroneous, and I desire that your clerk shall not impertinently interfere." The Superintendent of Police (trembling with rage)—"I choose to tell you that we don't want counsel here, and ——" Mr. ACTON shut his subordinate off with a sharp reprimand, and, as the easiest way out of the difficulty, requested Messrs. KEHOE and LEASK to call upon the Committee at some future time. The Committee sat until noon, and having cleared the calendar of applicants adjourned to 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning next, then to close the licensing business for the year 1866-7.

Treasurer MANIERRE's receipts from licenses, to date, amount to $666,000. Inspector BARTRAM has passed upward of six thousand endorsed applications for license.

The Excise Board has adjourned to Friday, the 8th inst. It is understood that the Board will grant nearly a thousand licenses at its next session, and order that after the recipients shall have had time to get their papers, all unlicensed venders within the Metropolitan District, excluding the County of Westchester, be notified to close their bars immediately. This will carry the final order for the closing of the unlicensed dram-shops over to about the middle of this month.

One of the Liquor Dealers' Associations, having about 700 members, has resolved to protect its members in selling without license; and with a view to making a stupendous lawsuit, the Association has employed eminent counsel and pledged itself to expend a half million of dollars at law. The Excise Commissioners view this movement with utter indifference.

The Seized Fenian Arms.

It appears that the Fenian Brotherhood are not particular how they obtain arms and ammunition, so that they get them. In regard to the arms seized by Marshal MURRAY, it seems that a package was sent from Texas directed to a certain box in the New-York Post-office. By mistake it got into the wrong box; the owner of the latter got the package, opened it, and being astonished at its contents, consulted with some of his friends, who advised him to deliver it to Marshal MURRAY, which he did. The Marshal, on receiving the package, consulted with Mr. COURTNEY, United States District-Attorney, who instructed him to seize the arms and munitions, which were on board of the [illegible] *Sedgwick*. A letter inside of the package was addressed to President ROBERTS of the Fenian Brotherhood, and the contents of that letter satisfied the Marshal and the District-Attorney that the arms and munitions were stolen Government property.

Mr. ROBERTS subsequently saw the Marshal and demanded the property, but his demand was of no avail, he (the Marshal) being satisfied that the property referred to was stolen. On this ground he expresses his determination to retain it for the Government of the American Republic, not to be restored to the Irish Republic at any time "after the acknowledgement of the independence of the Irish Nation."

The Fenians threaten to send word to the friends and relatives of Marshal MURRAY in Ireland, but this will be a very unnecessary piece of work, as Mr. MURRAY does not know of any friends or relatives in Ireland who are not abundantly satisfied with the Government they now acknowledge, in preference to one such as STEPHENS, MAHONY, ROBERTS, SWEENY & Co. would be able to construct. So far, nobody has been hurt, beyond the managers of the Fenian movement.

Funeral of Dr. Henry G. Cox.

The funeral ceremonies over the remains of Dr. Cox took place yesterday afternoon, at Grace Church, Broadway, near Tenth-street. The attendance was large—the church being filled, so that those who came a few minutes late with difficulty found a sitting. The solemn and impressive service of the Episcopal Church was recited with unusual feeling and pathos. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., officiated, assisted by Rev. JOHN WESLEY HORNE and Rev. Mr. BOURNE. The choir was under the direction of Dr. CLARE W. BEAMES, Miss MARIA BRAINARD officiating as soloist. The anthem "I know that my Redeemer liveth," and the hymn "Vital Spark of Heavenly Flame," were given with much feeling. In the course of his remarks Mr. TYNG said, substantially, that a good-hearted, whole-souled, Christian gentleman had left this world for a higher and a holier state of existence. His physical sufferings had been great, but he had borne them without complaint, and with Christian philosophy. He looked to Christ for his help and refuge when the transitory things of earth were fading before his vision.

Lessons of wisdom, said the reverend gentleman, may be learned from the example of the deceased. His daily life, for several years past, was one continual struggle with bodily infirmities occasioned by accident. Through all his sufferings he had sustained himself with the spirit of a true Christian hero. Among the multitude who thronged the church there were many who could testify, not only to his having wisely administered to their physical diseases, but at the same time he had pointed them to the "Lamb that taketh away the sin of the world." One of his favorite admonitions to his patients, when he found them low in sickness and disease, was, "look to Jesus." Skilled and experienced as he was in his profession, untiring and unremitting as were his efforts to benefit his patients, he always felt that there was a higher power, without the aid of which all human skill and effort were of no avail. Kind, tender, thoughtful and prudent; he invariably told the occupant of the sick bed what he honestly believed as to his condition, and commended him to the care of Heaven. He kept a daily memoranda, and we find inscribed on the page answering to the day on which he died, the words "Oh grave where is thy sting, Oh death where is thy victory." The reverend gentleman said, that among the public medical societies, and the institutions of benevolence with which deceased had been so long identified, he would be greatly missed. He had done much while he had been among us to advance the cause of medical science, and to alleviate the pains and smooth the passage to the grave of many in this great City. A prominent physician here had just informed him that he believed he had been sustained greatly in the practice of his profession through the prayers of Dr. COX. Others had told him it was the uniform habit of the deceased to pray for wisdom and guidance in each particular case. May the Lord raise up many more such physicians in New-York.

The Commissioners of Education, pursuant to a unanimous resolution, attended the funeral in a body. The deceased had been recently appointed consulting physician of the institutions on Ward's Island. Representatives of several medical and other societies were present, and of the medical profession generally there was a large attendance.

Dr. COX having been born, and to some extent educated, in the island of Bermuda, it was but natural to suppose that those in this city who came from that island would pay the respect due to the memory of one so well known and so much esteemed. Hence it was that we found at the funeral of Dr. COX so many prominent merchants, Captains of vessels, bankers, &c.

At the conclusion of the services at the church, the remains were conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

At a meeting of the Medical Board of the State Emigrants' Hospital, held yesterday, the death of Dr. HENRY G. COX, late consulting physician, being announced by Dr. J. M. CARNOCHAN, Surgeon-in-Chief, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Medical Board of the State Emigrants' Hospital express their sincere regrets at the death of their late associate, Dr. HENRY G. COX.

Resolved, That through the many years of their connection they have received most valuable advice and assistance from their late associate, and that from his ripe and studied experience, and his gentle and sympathizing demeanor in his intercourse with his colleagues and his patients they have sincere cause to mourn his demise, and that the Medical Board of the Hospital sincerely and deeply sympathize with his bereaved family.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be transmitted to his family.

(Signed.)
GEO. FORD, M. D.,
Physician-in-Chief, Chairman.
JOHN DWYER, M. D., Secretary.

Proposed Railways From the Upper to the Lower Portion of New-York City.

The Commission appointed by the following resolution—passed by the Senate, April 20, 1866—

Resolved, That a Select Committee of three be appointed to sit during the recess, with the Mayor of New-York, the State Engineer and the Engineer of the Croton Board, to ascertain and report to the Senate the most advantageous and proper route or routes for a railway or railways, suited to the rapid transportation of passengers from the upper to the lower portion of the City of New-York, having in view the greatest practical benefit and safety to the public, and the least loss and injury to property on or adjacent to said route or routes.

met on May 31, at the Office of the Street Commissioner, and determined to invite parties interested to submit plans and specifications upon the subject embraced in the above resolution, to be addressed "*To the Senate Commission on Railroads*," at the Office of the Street Commissioner, corner of Broadway and Park-place, in the City of New-York, on or before Tuesday, the first day of August next.

The Committee deem it desirable that the plans should be accompanied by approximate estimates of expense.

POLICE TRIALS.

Before Commissioners Acton, Bergen and Manierre.

Mr. BROWN, President of the Chicago Board of Police, Justices LEDWITH and CONNOLLY, and Senator MURPHY, who were the visitors at the morning Police Trials on Wednesday, were fortunate in their selection of a day on which to witness the proceedings; for even the morning cases, which are commonly routine complaints, were highly entertaining. The charges in the morning embraced several cases of excessive indulgence in HEGEMAN's nectarine cream or some less seductive or fashionable tipple, and the ingenuity of the officers in proving themselves to have been sober as judges when they had manifestly been drunk as lords, was noted as evidence of brain activity among the force. The conspicuous complainant at the afternoon trials was Mr. CHARLES ASTOR BRISTED. The most noteworthy case was

THE TRIAL OF CAPT. J. W. HARTT,

of the Metropolitan Police steamboat, for an assault upon Mr. JOHN W. MOFFAT, of No. 82 Nelson-street, Brooklyn, an employe of the Merchants' Board of Grain Weighers, at No. 40 Whitehall-street. Mr. MOFFAT, who is a young gentleman of about 30 years, was accompanied by his venerable father, the latter being counsel in the case. Capt. HARTT appeared as counsel and defendant, and had in his train the subordinate officers of the Harbor Police-boat. It was charged that at about 3 o'clock on the afternoon of May 10, Capt. HARTT fell upon Mr. MOFFAT and, without provocation, struck him, prostrating and stunning him. Mr. MOFFAT, having qualified, said: "While sitting in my office, I saw a great crowd on the Battery, near the Police-boat landing; I went down, and had just reached the pier when the Police-boat came in, and Capt. HARTT leaped to the shore, shouting to his men, at the top of his voice, 'Disperse the thieving gang!' The crowd fled, but I, conscious of my rectitude, stood my ground, and the Captain struck me with his baton, knocking me down; I was then taken unconscious back to my office." This testimony having been taken, Capt. HARTT addressed the Court: "May it please the presiding officer of this tribunal, we know that this gentleman is not a thief, and that he had no connection whatever with the ribald gang which we dispersed on the occasion of this unlucky occurrence; we regret the error through which this gentleman was momentarily mistaken for one of a very troublesome and very disreputable crowd, and had we known him, rather than inflict a wound we should have invited him to accept the hospitalities of our craft; but inasmuch as he has forced upon us the task of defending, we will strive to justify." Capt. HARTT here desired to examine Mr. MOFFAT's head, to ascertain whether he had been seriously wounded; but Mr. MOFFAT, remarking that the Captain was not a professional phrenologist, declined to submit to a cranial investigation, and the Captain advancing to another branch of the case, called Officer CHRISTOPHER ALLEN. That officer testified that young Mr. MOFFAT had said that he had not been hurt. Officer NESBITT—"We had taken four boats and a number of river thieves, whom we had imprisoned on board the police boat; nearing our landing, Capt. HARTT observed a large crowd of emigrant-runners and river thieves, and imagining them to be meditating the rescue of their confederates, resolved that they should not get near the boat. Accordingly, on touching the wharf, the Captain ordered the gang off, and sprang out among them, bidding his officers follow him." Sergeant FITZGERALD—"It was the hardest looking crowd I ever saw, and the sight of it made me doubt whether the Penitentiary doors had not been opened; among the crowd I noticed three notorious ruffians who are known as Horsehead Johnny, Paddy the Greek and Pudding-head, all prison birds; if we had given them a chance they would have shanghaed the police-boat off to Slaughterhouse Point, and destroyed her within an hour; they have repeatedly threatened violence to Capt. HARTT, because of the injury which he has done their business; I have been in riots and know that the proper management of such a crowd is to keep them on a retreat; this Capt. HARTT did, and in doing it he encountered an innocent man in very bad company." Capt. HARTT here informed the Commissioners that he could not have harmed Mr. MOFFAT, and to illustrate he bade Officer LEHY to strike him as he struck Mr. M. Mr. MOFFAT, senior—"Let me have the club, and I'll knock something beside brutality into his head." Mr. ACTON objected, and the hearing progressed. WILLIAM CHURCHILL, of No. 29 Monroe-street, keeper of a sailor's boarding-house, witnessed the assault and gave testimony which might have been damaging, had he not, in reply to the Captain, confessed that he is at this moment under indictment for a criminal offence. The elder MOFFAT, undertaking to sum up, mounted the loftiest kind of Pegasus, and in the language of the Declaration of Independence and the Dongan Charter, blessed God that he had been born a sovereign in the commercial metropolis of the Western Hemisphere. He wished the Commissioners to understand that his son was not a thief and should not be treated as such by a police captain; that clubbing people into virtuous ways was not practicable; that he was sixty years of age; that he should appeal this case to another court; that Capt. HARTT must have taken his spiritual bitters before he undertook to club an American citizen; that the South had learned a lesson in respect to clubbing; that club law cannot prevail in the free City of New-York, and that ——. President ACTON—"Time 's up."

MR. CHARLES ASTOR BRISTED'S COMPLAINT.

It has traditionally been the ambition of a New-York fireman to perish in a disastrous conflagration, and be borne by his comrades in state through Broadway to his final resting-place, near the firemen's cenotaph in Greenwood. This last will of a fireman was being executed by an up-town engine company, on the afternoon of May 24, and the undertaker who had the management of the obsequies, had requested Roundsman EDWARD H. DELAMETER, of the Broadway Police, to open the street for the cortege. DELAMETER had cleared the way from the City Hall Park up to Duane-street, and Mr. BRISTED's coachman was driving on at a brisk trot, when the officer sprang into the street and seized his horse's bits, bringing him up on a sudden halt. Of course the pole of the coach in Mr. BRISTED's rear instantly plunged through the paneling of his rockaway, and grazed his side so closely as to suggest the possibility of preparations being made for his own funeral. Quite naturally, he gave the officer to understand that he had "behaved like a condemned fool," and the officer as naturally retorted that he would lock him up if he should venture to repeat the remark. It occurred to Mr. BRISTED that under a democratic form of government, no official should be clothed with the power of incarcerating a citizen for any verbal offence, and he therefore appealed to the Police Board, for information on this point. He thought it a question which concerned the public, and so did Mr. ACTON, for that gentleman having heard the testimony, reminded Officer DELAMETER that the public is paying him $1,200 a year, and that to take any epithet which a citizen may choose to apply is a part of his duty. If, however, a citizen indulges in language which is calculated to provoke a breach of the peace, or if his words attract a multitude, and the officer, attempting to clear a sidewalk, orders him to move on and he does not obey, or if he makes a movement of the arm indicative of striking or searching for a pistol, the officer may then apprehend him and tote him off to the nearest Police-station, as Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS and other gentlemen have recently learned to a demonstration.

A DRAM-SHOP QUARREL.

The charge of Mr. THOMAS KEEFE, of No. 327 First-avenue, against Patrolman AARON F. YOUNG, is that the officer struck him on the head with his baton, "without provocation," inflicting a severe wound. The fact appears to be that Officer YOUNG, while off duty, and in civilian's attire, lounged a while in GUSWILLER's lager-bier saloon, at No. 350 First-avenue, and that a bar-room storm having risen, he participated. KEEFE applied an insulting epithet, and Officer YOUNG departed in high dudgeon. He appears to have gone straight home and changed his garments; for half an hour afterward he stood in police uniform in front of GUSWILLER's dram-shop, and there the dispute between himself and KEEFE was renewed and continued until KEEFE repeated the insult which he had offered in the bar-room, provoking him to strike a blow which opened KEEFE's scalp. KEEFE was then arrested and taken to Court, and there fined. Sergt. POLLEY and Capt. CAMERON say that Officer YOUNG is one of the best men of the force, and as such is hated by the thieves of the Eighteenth Ward; the Captain and Sergeant therefore imagine the complaint against him to be the sequel of a scheme by prison birds to get him into difficulty. On trial, the complainant introduced as a witness against YOUNG a person who had been recently released from restraint at Sing Sing, and President ACTON, in dismissing the complaint, soundly reprimanded his officer for having spent a half hour of his time in such company. Capt. CAMERON has learned that the desperadoes of his precinct have resolved to effect the transfer of this officer to another part of the City. The Commissioners expect to know something about it when they succeed; meantime, the fact that the thieves hate Officer YOUNG cannot damage his prospects as a policeman.

EXHIBITING A WOMAN'S PHOTOGRAPH.

Mr. WILLIAM ROSS sent a voluminous paper and a photograph to President ACTON, one day last week, and complained that Sergt. WILLIAM E. BRUSH and Patrolman PHILIP REILLY had been guilty of assuming doubtful powers in undertaking to enter his photograph-gallery, at No. 183 Eighth-avenue, and there seize his pictures and put him under arrest. Under this showing the officers were brought to trial. Sergt. BRUSH, on being sworn, said: "Mr. CARLTON SMITH sold his gallery to Mr. ROSS, and left therein a quantity of trumpery, wherein ROSS found the photograph of a nude woman, which he exhibited as a picture of SMITH's wife. Learning this, SMITH appealed to me, and I advised him to sue ROSS. I consented to send an officer to make inquiry, and detailed Patrolman REILLY for that purpose." Officer REILLY—"I accompanied Mr. SMITH, but did not arrest ROSS. When we entered his gallery he fumed and swore, and threatened to make complaint at the station-house, and he hastened to do this. I did not arrest him, nor did the Sergeant hold him." There being no evidence that the officers had been guilty of any offence, and the photograph which was the cause of this tempest having been destroyed, the Commissioners dismissed the complaint.

ASLEEP ON POST.

Sergt. JOHN H. POLLEY, of the Eighteenth, appeared against Patrolman WILLIAM T. SMITH, an officer whom he found asleep on the ruins of the Academy of Music at about 3 o'clock on the morning of May 24—a charge which, if sustained, under ordinary circumstances, would result in the dismissal of the offender; but in this case the Sergeant preferred the charge only because the rules required him to do so. All the officers of the Eighteenth Precinct had been worked to exhaustion, and the defendant probably did not willfully violate the rules. Mr. ACTON—"We acknowledge that you were overworked; but when sent out under such circumstances you should keep walking, for the instant you take a seat you're gone." Of course the complaint was dismissed.

NEITHER COMPLAINANT NOR RESPONDENT.

Mr. WILLIAM LYNCH, of the New-England Hotel, accused Patrolman JOHN H. WRIGHT, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, of defrauding him of $100. The complainant's affidavit is as follows: "About 4 P. M. on the 16th of May a man to deponent unknown entered his gift enterprise store at No. 430 Broadway, and bought two small articles valued at two dollars; that he then proposed to bet against a game of cards known as three-card monte, whereby he lost $10; that he went out, and shortly returned with Officer WRIGHT, and that the officer arrested deponent; that the officer's companion, JAMES P. WALKER by name, offered to settle for $200, and that deponent gave him $100, and was thereupon released by Officer WRIGHT." Neither the complainant nor the defendant responded when this case was called, and the affidavit was tossed into the waste-basket.

NECTARINE CREAM.

Capt. ENOCH JACOBS charged that Patrolman HENRY HIGGINS, of Williamsburgh, had been found under the influence of the new Board-of-Excise-defying Nectarine Cream, and that Patrolman EDWARD TWOMEY had failed in the discharge of his duty in not arresting HIGGINS. Officer TWOMEY, who is a juvenile on the force, informed the Board that a civilian had complained of HIGGINS for cruelty to a horse which he had, while intoxicated, driven on the Myrtle-avenue sidewalk, and that when he undertook to arrest the offender, he found him to be a policeman in civilian dress. He was not aware that he could arrest an officer, hence his offending. Mr. ACTON bade Officer TWOMEY arrest Superintendent of Police if found drunk. Patrolman HIGGINS introduced Mr. J. WATSON, Jr., and seven other witnesses, who testified that he was sober at the time of the alleged intoxication; and Mr. ACTON, viewing the indictment as having been overborne by adverse testimony, bade the officer hereafter "go footback."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. RICHARD NEWTON, of No. 9 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, charged that Patrolman NICHOLAS MASTERSON arrested him without cause, and in taking him to the Forty-second Precinct Police-station, tore his clothing. It appears that Mr. NEWTON's place was lighted at 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, and that, hearing boisterous language therein, Officer MASTERSON sought to learn what was being done. Mr. NEWTON opened the door and ordered the officer away, and the latter thought proper to take Mr. NEWTON with him. Whether there had been any violation of the Excise Law does not appear.

Mr. LAWRENCE McCABE, of No. 399 Cherry-street, enlisted in 1862, and while on Hart's Island became acquainted with GEORGE KEMP and loaned him $20. He now alleges that this obligation has not been canceled, and as KEMP has been made a patrolman of the Metropolitan Police, he asks the Commissioners to enforce payment. Officer KEMP, having heard Mr. McCABE's charge, said, "We were on Hart's Island, without whisky, and McCABE put in $20 and I $10 to purchase Bourbon on speculation; it was not a loan. The whisky was confiscated, and we lost our money." In compliance with Mr. ACTON's advice, Officer KEMP will make "an even thing" by giving McCABE $5.

Mr. WASHINGTON B. MERRITT, of No. 256 South-street, complained that Patrolman JOHN B. ANDERSON encouraged a "mob of strikers" in making riot on Pier No. 52 East River, on the afternoon of May 21. As Mr. MERRITT did not appear on Wednesday, the Commissioners took the officer's statement, which was that he had merely assented to remarks by men who were discussing the eight-hour question.

LAW REPORTS.

Dating a Blank Power of Attorney.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

Yesterday the Commissioner announced his decision in the case of the United States vs. J. Nelson Luckey. In this case the complainant, Charles Dinning, was a seaman on board the United States steamer *Shenandoah* at the time of the capture of the prize *Ella*, and was entitled to a share in the prize money. Some time in the month of March last, Dinning went to J. C. Dickey, claim agent, at No. 112 Broadway, and engaged him to collect his prize money, due or falling due him, on the various captures. Dinning signed a blank power of attorney, and acknowledged it before a Notary Public in blank. The same day or a few days afterward, Dickey told Dinning to go and see Luckey if he wanted money advanced on his claims, as he (Dickey) could not advance any. Complainant called on accused, and received $100 advance, Dinning signing his name in a book, and also to a paper which is admitted to be another blank power of Attorney. This was done in defendant's office, and in the month of March, as testified to by Dinning. Shortly after signing the instrument in question, in Dickey's office, and which is the subject of controversy, Dinning went to sea in the British brig *Hermes*, and was at sea over 1,500 miles away on the 26th of April, 1866, the time of which such power of attorney is dated, and the certificate of acknowledgment of the notary purports to have been made. Dinning charges accused with forging his name to this power of attorney, and dating it on a day when he (Dinning) was 1,500 miles away from New-York, and the questions which arose before the Commissioner were: 1. Is the signature, "Charles Dinning," to the power of attorney, the signature of complainant, or is it a forgery? 2. Does the filling up and dating of a power of attorney, in cases of this kind, subsequent to, or at a different time, other than that of the claimant's signing it, vitiate the instrument, and make the person so altering it answerable criminally, under the act of Congress March 3, 1823?

The following is an abstract of the Commissioner's decision: The complainant testifies that the signature "Charles Dinning" is a forgery; but as three witnesses testify that it is his signature, that question is summarily disposed of, and the second question comes up to be disposed of. After sifting the evidence in relation to this matter, I am led to conclude that the power of attorney was signed in blank, acknowledged in blank, and handed over to defendant in blank—all of which was done in the month of March last, before Dinning went to sea in the *Hermes*, and the defendant afterward filled up the power of attorney and certificate of notary on the day mentioned in the instrument, or at some other time, dating it the 26th day of April. The Commissioner then cites the act of March 3, 1823, alludes to the Prize Act of 1864, and the Revised Rules of the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury Department, censures the Notary Public for conducting the business of his office in a loose manner, and finally concludes, taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration, to hold the accused to await the action of the Grand Jury, on the charge of wilfully and knowingly making or causing to be made a false power of attorney for the purpose of obtaining money from the United States contrary to the provisions of the act of Congress passed March 3, 1823.

The Liabilities of Common Carriers where Goods are Destroyed by Fire—Interesting and Important Questions of Law.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—MAY 31.

Before Judge Cardozo and a Jury.

James L. Lamb et al. vs. The Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company.—This action was brought to recover of the defendants the sum of $100,000, the estimated value of 790 bales of cotton destroyed by fire under the following circumstances:

On Sunday, July 11, 1864, soon after midnight, a fire broke out on the steamboat *John Potter*, owned by the Company, and at the time lying alongside the pier, No. 1 North River. This steamer and the pier were entirely destroyed, together with a large and valuable quantity of merchandise, consisting chiefly of cotton in bales, stored thereon. The estimated loss at the time was from $800,000 to $1,000,000.

The plaintiffs in this action set forth that 790 bales of their cotton which had been transported by the defendants as common carriers, from Cairo, in the State of Illinois, to New-York, under a specific contract to deliver the same to them or their consignees in this City, never were delivered as per agreement. The goods were never received, and they now seek to recover the value, which is claimed to be about $100,000.

The defence is three or four fold, but the principal one relied on is, that the cotton was delivered to the plaintiffs when it was stored in the usual way on the wharf where the freight transported by the Company was usually placed; that when the cotton arrived the plaintiff's consignees were notified to remove it; that a portion of it was taken away by them, and all of it might have been taken before the fire if the plaintiffs and their agents had used ordinary diligence in their work. That not being diligent 789 bales still remained on the pier when, on Sunday night, the fire occurred without any negligence or want of care on their part, and the same were entirely destroyed. They insist that the delivery was complete, and their duties as carriers were ended when the cotton was properly stored on their covered wharf, and notice given to the consignees. Hence that as a matter of law and equity they cannot be held liable. There are several other defences set forth in the answer, but the trial will probably turn on these questions. The case is still on.

For plaintiffs, Mr. Luther R. Marsh; for defendants, Ex-Judge Woodruff and Mr. Sanford.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 31.

By Justice Jones.

Henry G. Harrison vs. John Osbrey, &c.; the affidavits on the part of the plaintiff may be read in evidence in opposition to the defendant's answer. (See memorandum with the Clerk at Special Term; papers in the Clerk's office.)

By Justice Garvin.

Benjamin T. Hosgland vs. Benjamin J. H. Trask, Jr.; case settled—papers in the Clerk's office.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

THE TRADE IN WRITS.

Fosdick Pratt, a middle-aged man, was tried some time ago, charged with indecent practices in the John-street Church, and on conviction was sentenced to six months in the Penitentiary. After remaining a day or two in prison, his counsel obtained his release on bail, having given notice that he had *certioraried* the case, and would carry it up to the Supreme Court. No papers were served on the Court of Special Sessions, according to the Statute, and the defendant was arrested on a bench warrant. Yesterday he was sent back to the Penitentiary to complete his term.

Elizabeth Baker, convicted of shoplifting about a year ago, also obtained liberation on bail. She, too, was arrested and sent back to the Penitentiary.

John Duhne, convicted of larceny in January last, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $50, also obtained his discharge by making application for a writ of *certiorari* and giving bail. Counsel neglected or forgot to serve the proper papers on the Court, and he, too, was arrested and sent back to the Penitentiary yesterday.

The case of the woman Baker seemed very hard. She had been but a few days married when first arrested. She is now a mother, and her baby will just be able to walk when she has served out her time.

SCALDED ALIVE.

Mary Cummings, aged 60, was charged with assaulting Mary Tierney, a neighbor who lived on the same floor with her. Complainant's neck was a sorry sight. She said that an ill-feeling existed between them, and they often had angry words but never blows. On the day of the complaint, as witness was passing defendant's door, it opened quickly, and before a word was spoken Mrs. Cummings threw a pot of boiling water over her. No defence was offered. Mrs. Cummings was convicted and sent to the City Prison.

A TILL THIEF.

William Bennet, aged 18, was charged with stealing $16 from the till of Gustave Rye, of No. 394 Bowery. Witness said he saw the prisoner behind the counter at the till. He immediately went to it and finding it empty gave chase to the boy, and after a chase of three blocks a policeman arrested him. Officer Church said he caught the boy while running, and, on taking him to the station-house, all they found in his pockets was $2. After he went back on post, a citizen gave him $13 that he said he had picked up on the street. The money was found on the ground run over by the prisoner, and corresponded with the money stolen. He was sent to the Penitentiary for four months.

NOT GUILTY.

William T. Annette, hoop-skirt manufacturer, was charged with stealing two bundles of wire worth $12, the property of Austin Kelly, also a hoop-skirt manufacturer. The proof for the prosecution was that Messrs. Kelly & Co. had lost from time to time an immense amount of wire from their factory, and finding two bundles of the wire in Annette's possession, they charged him with the larceny. The defence on the other hand proved that Mr. Annette had three shops; that one day two young men came in and asked if defendant was in. When told he was not, they said they would leave the wire they had for sale and call again for payment. Before the thieves came back to know if defendant would buy the wire, Mr. Kelly and Officer Field entered the place and found the wire near the counter. The Court held that if any offence had been committed it was that of receiving stolen goods. The accused was discharged.

A STRIKE AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

John Parker, a ship-joiner, was charged with committing a violent assault on William H. Brown, also a ship-joiner, because he would not join in the strike. From the evidence of thirteen witnesses who were examined, it appeared that it was a regular riot, in which over a hundred men were implicated, and that the prisoner was the ring-leader of the mob. Complainant said that on Tuesday morning, a week ago, when at work in Mr. Waterbury's ship-yard, at the foot of Stanton-street, engaged in sawing butts, the prisoner entered the yard leading a gang of over a hundred men. As soon as he came in he sung out, "Drop them tools, drop them tools; get out of this ——quick." He addressed himself to the men at work in the yard. Brown paid no attention to the order given, but kept on sawing, when Parker came up to him and said: "Are you going to knock off?" Brown replied "no." Parker then hit him with his fist. He then seized a large iron rule and again struck complainant, who drew a knife, but the mob closed in on him, disarmed him, knocked him down and kicked him several times. The evidence of Mr. Waterbury was that the men on "strike," who had never worked for him, often came into his yard and intimidated the men at work and coerced them to join in the strike. He had been compelled repeatedly to get the assistance of the Police to drive the "strikers" out of his yard. The defendant had been forbidden coming into the yard, but he not only came in in defiance of Mr. Waterbury, but as the very leader of the "strikers." The witnesses called for the defence all admitted that they were in the crowd that was led by Parker, and all swore that they did not see him hit Brown.

Judge DOWLING, in passing sentence, said that mechanics had a perfect right to form associations, and, if they thought proper, strike. But they had no right to dictate to another man the amount of pay that he shall work for. The question of wages was an individual matter; it was the workman's business to get as much for his labor as he could, and no other man had the right to dictate to him and say that he must not work for the wages he has agreed to accept. Strikes, his Honor said, must not be accompanied with breaches of the peace, as had been done on this occasion, the "strikers" forcing themselves into the premises of Mr. Waterbury and using violence to compel others to join in the strike. The sentence of the Court was imprisonment in the Penitentiary for three months.

Mr. Spencer—Oh! not the Penitentiary, your Honor; he is a hard-working, respectable young man.

Judge Dowling—I can't help that; he was guilty not only of an assault and battery, but he was also the ringleader in a riot.

Mr. Spencer—That will be bad news for the fifty thousand mechanics in this City.

Judge Dowling—Very few of the fifty thousand would do as this man has done.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 31, 1866.

$85,000 U.S. 6s 5-20s C.'62	102¾	200 West. U. Tel.	[illegible]		
40,000 do. ...2d call	102¾	100 Cary Improve't	[illegible]		
2,000 U.S. 6s 5-20s C.'64	[illegible]	200 N. Y. Central ...s3	[illegible]		
50,000 U.S. 5-20s C.'65	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
1,000 U. S. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
26,000 Tr. Notes 7 3-10s First Ser.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
4,000 do. ...2d Ser.	102⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]		
20,000 N. Y. St. 6s '72	[illegible]	100 Erie R.	[illegible]		
2,000 Brooklyn City 6s, Water Loan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
2,000 Tenn. 6s	89¾	[illegible]	[illegible]		
1,400 Tenn. 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
1,000 Virginia 6s	60	[illegible]	[illegible]		
3,000 N. Car. 6s	[illegible]	100 Erie R. P.	[illegible]		
15,000 do.	[illegible]	5 Stonington R.	109½		
8,000 do.	[illegible]	1400 Reading R.	109½		
1,000 Missouri 6s	77½	[illegible]	[illegible]		
10,000 do.	[illegible]	600 do. ...2d call	[illegible]		
35,000 do.	77	[illegible]	[illegible]		
3,000 Cal. 7s	113	200 Mich. Cen. R.	107		
5,000 N. Y. St. 7s, Bounty Loan	[illegible]	2000 Mich. S. & N. I.	[illegible]		
20,000 O. & M. Cer.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
500 N. Y. C. 6s, '83	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
3,000 Erie 1st M.	[illegible]	200 Clev. & Pitts.	85		
3,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
2,000 Gal. & C. 1st M. Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
4,000 Chic. & A. 1st M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
3,000 N. J. Cen. 1st	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
100 Bk. of Commerce	110	[illegible]	[illegible]		
10 Ocean Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
50 Cen. N. Bank	107	200 do. ...2d call	84½		
10 Ninth Nat. Bank	111	5 Clev., Col. Cin. R.	[illegible]		
100 Wilkesbarre Coal	[illegible]	100 Chic. & N. W.	28½		
100 Spring M. Coal	[illegible]	200 Chi. & N. W. P.	[illegible]		
200 Mariposa Pr.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
100 do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
800 do.	[illegible]	200 P., F. W. & C.	[illegible]		
50 Penn. Coal	141	200 Chic. & Alt.	[illegible]		
400 Boston W. P. ...b30	50½	75 do.	[illegible]		
1000 do.	50½	100 Mil. & St. P. Pr.	[illegible]		
100 do. ...s10	50½	600 Morris & Essex	[illegible]		
200 do. ...b15	51	100 Mil. & C. 2d P.	[illegible]		
300 do.	51				

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$5,000 Tenn. State 6s	89¾	500 Reading R.	109¾
100 Canton Co.	60½	100 Mich. Cen. R.	107
120 Western U. Tel.	61	1500 M. S. & N. I. R.	80⅝
700 Mar. Pref.	24¾	300 do.	80½
100 Boston W. P. ...s10	50¾	300 Chic. & N. W.	28½
100 Erie R.	60	300 Chic. & N. W. P.	58½
700 do.	60¼	100 P., Ft. W. & C.	97½

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$13,000 U. S. 6s, '67 C.	[illegible]	100 Quick. Min. Co.	52½
4,000 U. S. 6s, '81 C.	[illegible]	100 N. Y. Cen.	97
25,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s C. '62	102¾	100 Erie R.	61
5,000 do.	102¾	300 do. ...b60	61
2,000 U.S. 6s 5-20s C. '65	102	300 do. ...2d call	61
7,000 Tenn. 6s	89½	100 Hud. Riv. R.	[illegible]
2,000 Missouri 6s	77	100 Reading R.	109½
5,000 T. Notes, 7 3-10s 2d Ser.	102⅝	100 do.	109½
5,000 do. Third Ser.	102½	600 Mich. Cen. R.	107
15,000 Del., L. & W. 1st	101	100 Mich. S. & N. I.	80⅝
200 Spruce Hill C.	4⅛	100 do.	80⅝
400 do.	4½	500 do.	80¾
50 Mar. Mining Co.	12	500 do. ...2d call	81
100 do.	12¼	100 do.	80½
200 do.	12	500 Clev. & Pitts.	84½
200 Mariposa Pref.	24¾	300 do.	84½
200 do.	24½	2000 Chi. & N. W.	28¾
300 do. ...2d call	24¾	500 do.	28½
300 West. U. Tel.	60⅞	300 Chi. & N. W. P.	58½
100 do.	61	500 do.	58⅝
200 Boston W. P. ...b10	51⅛	5 Stonington R.	109½
200 do.	51		

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200 Canton Co. ...s3	59¾	600 Mariposa Min.	12
200 do.	60	500 West. U. Teleg'h	60¾
800 Boston W. P. ...b10	50	400 Reading R.	109½
200 do.	49¾	300 do. ...b10	109½
400 do. ...s3	49¾	200 Clev. & Pitts.	85
200 do.	50	200 do.	84½
500 do.	50¼	100 do.	85½
400 do.	50¼	400 do.	85
200 do.	50	200 do.	85
500 Mariposa Min. Pr.	24½	500 Mich. S. & N. I.	80¾
200 do.	24½	400 do.	80½
500 New-York Cen.	98	200 do. ...s3	80½
400 do.	97¾	100 do.	80⅝
200 do.	[illegible]	1500 do.	80¾
200 do.	[illegible]	200 do.	81
200 do.	[illegible]	400 do.	81
1100 Erie R.	59¾	200 do. ...b3	81
200 do.	59¾	200 Chic. & N. W. ...b3	28½
500 do. ...s3	59¾	300 do.	28½
900 do.	59⅝	200 do.	28½
800 do. ...b3	59¾	100 Chi. & N. W. P.	58
50 do.	59¾	500 do.	58
1800 do. ...s3	59¾	300 P. F. W. & C.	97
600 do.	59¾	400 do.	97¼
100 do. ...b10	59¾		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 O. & M. Cer. ...s3	28¾	300 West. U. Tel.	60⅞
100 Canton Co. ...b10	60¾	100 do.	60¾
300 do.	60½	200 do. ...s3	60½
200 do.	60½	500 do.	60¾
600 Boston W. P. ...b10	51	100 do.	60½
400 Spruce Hill Coal	4⅛	200 do.	60½
100 Cum. Coal	45¾	300 Reading R.	109½
100 N. Y. Central ...b5	97½	100 do.	109½
100 do.	97½	100 Ill. Cen. R.	119
1830 Erie Railroad	60½	300 M. S. & N. I.	80¾
1500 do.	60½	100 do. ...b15	80¾
800 do.	60½	200 do.	80¾
900 do.	60½	1600 do.	80¾
1200 do. ...s3	60½	100 Clev. & Pitts.	84½
700 do.	60½	300 do. ...b5	84½
400 do.	60¾	300 do.	84½
200 do.	60¾	500 Chi. & R. I.	94⅞
200 do.	60¾	200 do.	94¾
300 do.	60¾	300 Chic. & N. W.	28¾
400 do.	60¾	100 Chic. & N. W. P. ...b3	58½
1100 do.	60½	300 do.	58½
200 do.	60½	200 P., F. W. & C.	97½
2600 do.	60½		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000 O. & M. Cer. ...s3	28¾	200 Canton Co.	61
10,000 do.	28½	100 do. ...b10	61
10,000 do. ...b3	28⅝	100 do.	61¼
10,000 do.	28½	500 do.	61⅛
100 Cum. Coal	45¾	100 do.	61¼
100 Quicksilver	52½	1600 Boston Water P. ...b10	51
100 do. ...s3	52½	200 West. U. Tel. ...s3	60½
400 Erie R.	60½	100 do.	60⅜
50 do.	60½	800 Reading R.	109½
800 do.	60⅝	500 do.	109½
1000 do. ...b60	61	400 M. So. & N. I.	80¾
1200 do. ...s3	60⅞	200 do. ...s3	80½
1100 do. ...b3	61	500 Cleve. & Pitts.	84½
800 do.	61	200 C. & R. I.	94½
500 do. ...s3	61	200 Chi. & N. W. ...s3	28½
2800 do.	61½	200 do.	28¾
800 do. ...b3	61¼	200 C. & N. W. P.	58½
800 do.	61¼	300 P., Ft. W. & Chi.	97½
1500 do.	61½	100 do.	97¾
200 do. ...b60	61¼	200 do. ...s3	97⅜
500 do. ...b3	61¼		

THURSDAY, May 31—P. M.

The price of Gold is 1 ₱ cent. dearer than on Wednesday on the preparations for shipment on Saturday, and a stiff demand for Exchange on Paris and London. The sales were at 139¼@139⅜@139½ ₱ cent. Short sight bills on Paris advanced to 5 francs 7½ centimes to the dollar, and on London to 111@111¼ ₱ cent. There was also a firmer feeling in 60-day bills on London, on the calculation that interest will be lower when such bills come to be presented for discount in the London market. Some of the recent private letters predict that interest will fall to 6 ₱ cent. if $10,000,000 in Gold should be received from this side in response to the panic of the 10th and 11th of May. As we have already sent $25,000,000, it is fair to assume that the effect will not be the less decided, even if the War should break out on the Continent. The engagements of Gold for the steamers sailing on Saturday promise at present to reach about $3,500,000. Most of the business for the mail of that day has already been arranged for, as the Stock Exchange, Custom House and Treasury Office will be closed on Friday, in respect for the funeral of Gen. SCOTT, and the Brokers and Bankers will probably close their offices at an early hour in the forenoon. Even the Long Room of the Stock Exchange building will be closed for the entire day, a general understanding having been arrived at among the Brokers that no business whatever will be done in Stocks.

In the Money market there was general ease at 6 ₱ cent. The disbursements of Currency from the Treasury were again quite large in payment of Certificates of Indebtedness, due in June, July and August, the interest on which ceases to-day.

On the Stock Exchange and in Wall-street there was a further advance in Government Securities, and less excitement on Erie Railway Shares. The latter were freely speculated in at about 60 ₱ cent., and there was evidently more confidence on the Street that the financial embarrassments of the Company, so-called, have at least been surmounted, or postponed for the present. The statement is that Mr. DREW has advanced, or agreed to advance, about $3,000,000 (including his previous claim on 14,000 shares) on the hypothecation of $3,000,000 Convertible Bonds—not expected to be used for conversion—and 28,000 shares of the Stock. Of course the public will draw their own conclusions as to the safety or prudence of speculating in the Common Stock at very high figures while this great control, virtually over 58,000 new shares, is placed in the power of a single operator.

The other New-York and Western Railroads continue in active demand, and the ease of Money, present and prospective, and the great abundance of Currency through the Summer months, evidently begins to tell on the spirit of speculation. The chances are that June will be an unusually active month on the Stock Exchange, and also in Government Securities on Wall-street. Should the effect of our heavy Gold shipments to Europe inspire renewed orders for United States Five-Twenties of 1862, as some authorities here confidently predict, the movement of the latter will be especially buoyant.

At 5 o'clock P. M., the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night. Gold advanced to 140⅛; Government Securities all firm and the Railways active:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 10-40s	96¾	96	Northwest	28½	28¾
U. S. 5-20s	102¾	102¾	N. West Pref.	58½	58
U. S. 7.30s	102¾	102¾	Rock Island	93½	93
N. Y. Central	97½	96¾	Fort Wayne	98	98

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	[illegible]	People's	118
Manhattan	[illegible]	[illegible]	114½
America	[illegible]	[illegible]	98½
City	[illegible]	[illegible]	103
National	[illegible]	[illegible]	100
Seventh Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	150
State of N. Y.	[illegible]	New-York County	115
Commerce	[illegible]	[illegible]	145
Mechanics'	[illegible]	[illegible]	106
Ocean	[illegible]	Central National	107
American Exchange	113	First National	206½
Bank of the Republic	115	Fourth National	103½
Bank of N. America	110	Ninth National	111

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	100	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	90
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	95	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	100
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	95	Gal. & Chi. extended	98
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., '69	[illegible]	Chic. & R. I. 1st M.	102
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. s. f. '85	103	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	99
Harlem 3d mort. '68	95	N. J. Central 1st M.	100¼
Mich. C. 1st M. 8 ₱ c. '82	108	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	102
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d M.	88	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d M.	94
N. Ind. Goshen L. 1868	97	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	88
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	93½	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	75
Pacific R. R. 7s, g. Mo.	75	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M.	55
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	90	Chic. & Al. Sink. Fund	96
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc.	71	Chic. & Al. 1st M.	96
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	92	Chic. & Alt. Income	90
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	85	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	90
Chi. & N. W. Ext. B.	77	Peninsula R. R. bonds	82
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	85	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	88
Han. & St. Jo. L. G'ts.	87	McGregor Wes. 1st M.	65

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 31, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 7 bbls. Ashes, 14,795 bbls. Flour, 2,220 bags Corn Meal, 13,790 bushels Wheat, 347,567 bushels Corn, 515 bbls. Pork, 116 pkgs. Cut Meats, 376 pkgs. Lard, 109 bbls. Beef, and 111 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in good demand at $7 37½@$7 50 for Pots, and $13 50@$14 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been inactive, to-day, including Java at 25½c.@26c., Native Ceylon at 22c.@23c., Maracaibo at 18c.@21c., Laguayra at 18½c.@20½c., Rio at 15c.@20c., and St. Domingo at 17¼c.@17½c., cash, in gold, ₱ lb. Sales 1,250 bags.

COTTON—Has been in moderate demand at drooping prices. Middlings have been quoted at from 37c.@40c., closing at 37c.@39c. ₱ lb. Sales since our last, 2,750 bales, against receipts of 1,129 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	7,693
Receipts since May 1, 1866	28,609
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	309,040
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1865	764,040
Exports since Sept. 1, 1865	460,292
Estimated stock now here	120,000

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report, to-day, has been as follows: *Jobbers' Prices*—Brown Sheetings—Atlantic A, 25c.; Broadway, 22½c.; Pepperell E, 25c. Bleached Shirtings—Wamsutta, 37½c.; Jamestown, 22c.; Manville, 24c. Prints—Merrimack W, 22c.; Merrimack D, 21c.; Arnold, 17c.; Empire, 12c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic and Empress Trail, prices unchanged; Myer's I X L 14½-inch tapes, 50c.; 3-inch tapes, 70c. to $1 10; Thomson's French Woven B B, $12 to $13, gold; Thomson's French Woven C C, $11 50 to $12 50. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Company, Byron and Garrote No. 1, Double Extra No. 20, Enameled and Silver Corrugated, $16 to $35; Goldsmith's Patent—Byron, $30; Shakespeare, $40; Cuffs, $50—less 30 ₱ cent. Shirts J. W. D. Standard Dress, No. 250, $30; J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 350, $32. Canton Flannels—Pemberton A, 50c.; Pemberton C, 30c. Brown Drills—Pepperell, 24c.; Winthrop, 17½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair demand, and has advanced slightly. Sales since our last, 13,600 bbls., including common to choice Superfine State and Western at $7 30@$8 40; very poor to choice Extra State at $8 40@$10, chiefly at $8 45@$9; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands at $9 45@$9 90 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 30	@$8 40
Extra State	8 40	@10 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 50	@14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 45	@ 9 90
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 95	@14 25
Extra Genesee	10 10	@14 25
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	11 80	@17 50

Southern Flour is in demand and steady. Sales since our last, 700 bbls., in lots, at $10 80@$12 for poor to good, and $12 10@$17 for good to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is more active and firmer. Sales, 400 bbls. Extra at $9 10@$14 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in request, including Superfine at $6@$6 65 ₱ bbl.; sales, 180 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair request at $4 25 for Western, $4 25@$4 35 for Jersey, $4 60 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 65@$4 70 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales, 500 bbls.

EGGS—Have been in fair supply and demand at a shade better prices. We quote: State and Jersey at 21c.@22c., Ordinary Western at 19c.@20c., Western, by Express, at 20c.@21c., Canada at 19c.@20c. ₱ doz.

GRAIN—Prime samples of Wheat have been held with more firmness, but the demand has not been active, having been confined to the pressing wants of local millers. Sales since our last, 26,500 bushels, including very choice Amber Michigan at $2 70; fair to good Milwaukee Club at $2 15@$2 18 ₱ bushel. Corn has been unusually abundant to-day and much depressed. The demand has been active, partly for export, but at lower rates, especially for other than sound, dry loads, in unexceptionable shipping order, the supply of which is comparatively moderate. Sales since our last 214,000 bushels at 75c.@80c. for unsound, and 80c.@84c., closing at 80c.@83c. for sound new mixed Western; 86c. for old do., 84c.@85c. for Yellow Western, ₱ bushel. New Oats are in less urgent demand, and heavy. Old continue scarce and nominal. We quote old State, at 67c.@69c.; old Western at 60c.@64c., in store and delivered; new Western at 51c.@54c. ₱ bushel; sales 43,000 bushels. Nothing new in Rye, Barley, or Barley Malt. The Bean market is more active, and as the offerings are small, holders have obtained a further advance. Beans—Kidneys, new, $2 50@$2 75; Marrows, $2 25@$2 50; Mediums, $1 70@$1 85; Mixed parcels, $1 40@$1 50; Canada Peas, $1 15@$1 20; Green Marrowfat Peas, $2 50@$2 60, ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River bale continues in fair request at 60c.@90c. for poor to choice, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in moderate demand, including last year's crop, at 15c.@70c., and two years' old at 8c.@30c. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues in moderate demand, including Porto Rico at 65c.@80c.; Cuba at 43c.@65c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quiet and heavy, including Spirits of Turpentine, at 91c.@94c. ₱ gallon; Crude do. at $5@$5 25; Resin at $3@$10 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 25@$2 75 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Continue in good request and firm, including Crude Whale at $1 20@$1 25; Bleached Whale at $1 40@$1 45; Crude Sperm at $2 45@$2 50; Unbleached do. at $2 55; Lard Oil at $1 80@$2; Red Oil at 85c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at $1 56@$1 59 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been dull but steady at 27c.@27½c. for Crude, 41c.@43c. for Refined, in bond, and 57c.@58c. for do., free, ₱ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—Potatoes are arriving more freely, and prices tend downward. Bermudas are in good demand and firm. We quote: Mercers, $3 50@$4 25; Jackson Whites, $3 75@$4; Buckeyes, $3@$3 25; Dyckman, $3@$3 50; Peach Blows, $4@$4 50; New Bermudas, $8 50@$9; Bermuda Onions, new, $4 50@$5; Onions, White, $2@$3 50; Turnips, Russia, $4@$4 50 ₱ bbl.; Bermuda Tomatoes, $1@$1 25 ₱ crate; Green Peas, $8 ₱ bbl.

PROVISIONS—The speculative demand for New Mess Pork has been fair, but at easier and drooping prices. Prime Pork has attracted rather more attention. Other kinds have been neglected. Sales since our last 8,750 bbls., in lots, at $30 31@$30 50 for new Mess, closing at $30 37½, cash; $29 25@$29 75 for one year old Mess; $27@$27 25 for new Prime Mess; $24 25@$24 50 for new Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales were also made of 3,500 bbls. new Mess, June, July and August delivery, sellers' and buyers' options, at $30 25@$31 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in request, at 12½c.@13½c. for Shoulders, and 17c.@18½c. for Hams; sales 350 pkgs. Bacon continues inactive and nominal. Dressed Hogs have been neglected. Lard is firm but quiet; sales 785 tcs. and bbls. at 19c.@22½c., and small lots at 22¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is in active demand at $16@$20 50 for new Plain Mess, and $21@$24 50 for new extra do.; sales have been reported of 600 bbls. Tierce Beef rules dull and nominal. Beef Hams continue inactive at $47@$47 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in limited request and quite heavy, at 28c.@42c. for State and 25c.@38c. for Western. Cheese continues in moderate demand, at 8c.@20c. ₱ lb. Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD, in their special report for the WEEKLY TIMES, notice the week's business in Butter and Cheese, thus: During the early part of the week just closed the market for Butter showed considerable activity and firmness; but under the effects produced by the manipulation of the article of fresh Pail Butter by the clique who control that line of goods, the market closes dull, heavy and lower. Orange and Sussex Pail Butter, yesterday, were put down from 45 to 40 cents ₱ lb., by agreement among a few receivers made some days previous; and this style of goods being a minor interest and insignificant in amount, compared with other styles of Butter, the balance of the trade are unwilling to accept such a dictum over interests that are vastly superior, particularly when quotations are manufactured for the express purpose of controlling the larger interest outside of the commercial law of supply and demand. We shall, if required, refer to this subject again, and in future reject quotations so made. The whole tendency of the Butter market has been, and now is to a lower range of prices; but such violent efforts as we have above noted, to force down prices $5 ₱ hundred in one day is ruinous, will be combatted, and very likely react to the injury of the interests of the whole trade. Western and State firkins have been in much larger receipt during the week, and considerable sales have been made for California and Southern trade, but shippers wish now to base their purchases on the fall of 5c. ₱ lb. in Pail Butter, while receivers are not willing to submit. Consequently, the market is in a muddle, and the result will be determined by the amount of receipts during the past week. The total receipts of Butter for the week ending this day are 10,019 packages. The market closes without movement, except a light local demand. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Orange and Sussex Co.—fresh pails, ₱ lb.	38	@40
North-River—fresh pails, ₱ lb.	35	@40
Pennsylvania—fresh pails, ₱ lb.	35	@40
New-York State—half firkin tubs, ₱ lb.	30	@40
New-York State—Welsh tubs, ₱ lb.	30	@38
Western—tubs	32	@35
Western—yellow, firkins, ₱ lb.	28	@33
State—firkins, yellow, ₱ lb.	42	@43
State—firkins, light color, ₱ lb.	35	@38
New-York State—white butter	28	@30
Western—white butter	25	@27

The market for Cheese presents no new feature. Receipts are light, the total for the week being 2,416 boxes. A fair demand prevails for Prime Cheese for export at our quotations. We have not quoted the sales of trashy and improperly made Cheese that have been sent to market, such property not being entitled to quotation. The market closes with declining quotations. We quote:

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, ₱ lb.	[illegible]	@[illegible]
Farm Dairies, ₱ lb.	[illegible]	@[illegible]
Orange County, flat skimmed, ₱ lb.	[illegible]	@[illegible]
Factory Dairies—Common, ₱ lb.	[illegible]	@[illegible]
Farm Dairies—Common, ₱ lb.	[illegible]	@[illegible]

SUGARS—Have been in demand and steady. Sales since our last, 635 hhds., including Cuba, at from 10½c.@13c., and 650 boxes Havana, at 13c.@13½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue in good demand but at rather easier prices, closing at 14c.@[illegible]c. ₱ lb.

STEARINE—Sales since our last, 104,000 lbs., at 21c.@22½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 146,000 lbs. at 12c.@12½c. and 46,000 lbs. Grease at 10c.@13½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 150 bbls. at [illegible] @$2 25½@$2 27 ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 123,000 bushels Corn at 4d. by sailing vessel, and 6d. by steamer, ₱ bushel.

FOR SALE.

LAND DEPARTMENT, HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

GEO. S. HARRIS, Land Commissioner.

HANNIBAL, Mo., May 18, 1866.

TO THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE:

Please insert the inclosed advertisement, viz.: "ALL GOING WEST," say three months, for this Company. I should like to have it displayed in your paper as per inclosed copy.

I have tried this same advertisement in your paper before, and then in fifteen of the best advertising mediums published in New-England, New-York State, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin, at a larger expense than in your paper, and I find that I get full as many responses from and references to your paper as from all the rest combined. So I try you again and shall send you others from time to time.

Yours, very respectfully,

GEO. S. HARRIS, Land Commissioner.

Advertisements inserted in THE TRIBUNE for DAILY TRIBUNE, 20 cents per line, wide columns. SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, 25 cents per line, wide columns. WEEKLY TRIBUNE, $1 per line, wide columns. Address

THE TRIBUNE,
No. 154 Nassau-st., New-York.

NO. 202 BROADWAY.

FOR SALE.—The lot and building materials as they stand, on No. 202 Broadway; lot 25x100 feet; or the property would be rebuilt to suit a good tenant.

HENRY H. ELLIOTT, No. 69 Liberty-st.

ORANGE, N. J.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR TO RENT—Possession 1st of June, the house of the subscriber, corner of Highland and Essex avs., five minutes by plank walk from Valley Depot.

THE HOUSE is 44x44, built by day's work and filled in with brick; large parlors, dining-room, library, kitchen and laundry; piazza, 12x44. It is a comfortable house in Winter; it is warmed by a large furnace.

THE GROUNDS are one acre, handsomely laid out in lawn, and well planted with evergreen and shade trees; 50 dwarf pear trees, strawberry-bed, &c.

THE PRICE is $14,000 cash, or mortgage for one-half, and this is as low as the house could be built for. A small house, well located, in New-York or Brooklyn, would be taken in part payment, or a corner lot worth about $6,000.

THE LOCATION is a beautiful one, fine views and drives in every direction. This ridge is one of the coolest parts of Orange in Summer. Apply to A. O. VAN LENNEP, No. 54 Cedar-st., up stairs, or J. S. OTIS, at H. B. Claflin & Co.'s, corner of Church and Worth sts., or on the premises. Trains leave foot of Barclay-st. 11½ A. M., 2½, 3½, 4½ and 6½ P. M.

GEO. W. SIMMONS, JR.,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

Purchase, sale, leasing, exchange, care and management of real estate. Prompt collection of rents, dividends and interest. Investments made. References—Messrs. Slade & Colby, Geo. F. Noyes, Esq., Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D., Messrs. F. Skinner & Co., Charles E. Strong, Esq., Messrs. Carpenter, Vail & Fuller.

ESTATE FOR SALE—COMPRISING 220 acres of land in lower Dutchess County, 3½ hours from New-York by Harlem Railroad, close to the crossing of the Hartford and Fishkill line. It commences in the valley, soon receding into slopes, then rising in bold and magnificent outline to the crest of the mountain, whose tallest summits are crowned with the ancient and majestic forest. Past its western border flows a fertilizing stream of size and volume sufficient for boats, containing many trout of uncommon growth. The little mountain streams are also full of them, and the neighboring forests abound in game. The situation and surroundings are very beautiful. The prospect is as though one had fallen into a dream and looked over into the Promised Land. The buildings are large, new and very superior; the house spacious, compact and beautiful, complete with every convenience, with the purest water delivered in every part. The garden is one of the finest in the State. A little distance behind the house rises the forest, spreading in unbroken grandeur over 100 acres to its highest surface. Aside from the fragrance and beauty of the grove, with its wild notes of untaught harmony, the great value of the large timber limits would alone prove a good and profitable investment. The situation is peculiarly and unexceptionably healthy. No fever, ague, consumption or cholera here. Price $18,000; and cheaper at $30,000 than the property which is daily selling. Doubtless, hundreds of families, if they knew of it, would be glad to have it at a higher price. Apply to C. G. PRATT, No. 24 Pine-st., Rooms Nos. 27 and 28.

FOR SALE AT NEW-ROCHELLE—TWO splendid sites for country-seats, of 25 acres each, having fine views of Long Island Sound, East River, and overlooking the villages of New-Rochelle and Mount Vernon; locations are elevated and well wooded; each plot has two never-failing springs; one parcel has a small basement cottage, with spring at the door; the other has two barns and a double basement house, with well; located one mile from railroad depot and steamboat landing. The premises are a part of and adjoining the farm and residence of T. A. Ronalds. Also, a plot of 11 acres, with orchard, running through from the turnpike to Pelham road. For terms, apply to T. A. RONALDS, on the premises, or to F. C. BULKLEY, No. 63 Wall-st., Jauncey-court. Time of transit from New-York, 40 minutes; 7 trains daily, New-York and New-Haven Railroad.

FARM FOR SALE—120 ACRES, ABOUT A quarter of a mile from the Long Island Railroad, where there is a turn-out for lading or unlading freight; located between Yaphank and Manor Stations, 63 miles from New-York; 80 acres rich soil, under good cultivation, the balance being wood-land; new and commodious farm-house, with good outbuildings; excellent and plentiful supply of water can be obtained from wells 10 to 20 feet deep on any part of the farm; for cultivation of grass and grain this farm is superior to any on the line of the railroad in Brookhaven, and is conveniently located for market gardening, for which it is well adapted. Apply to JAMES H. WEEKS, Yaphank, L. I.

FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH—THE DEsirable country seat, known as the Valley Farm, delightfully situated on the Raritan River, about 2½ miles from New-Brunswick, N. J., containing about 120 acres choice farming land; with large mansion, lawn, shade trees, &c. &c., farmer's house, ice-house, carriage-house, large barn and outhouses, hennery, large garden, graperies, &c., &c., with choice varieties of fruits; a never-failing stream through the entire length of the farm; location for health, convenience, and variety of scenery unsurpassed; one hour's ride from New-York. Apply to DAVID MARTIN, No. 75 Warren-st., New-York.

EXECUTOR'S SALE—DUTCHESS COUNTY COUNTRY SEAT.—For sale, a very desirable residence, located at New Hackensack, 7 miles from Poughkeepsie and 5 miles from New Hamburg, on the Hudson River; near churches, stores, &c., &c.

The house is large, commodious, and in good repair, with a noble piazza the whole length of the house, marble mantels; good well of water, &c.; wagon-house, stables, wood sheds, &c.

Ten acres of land, well stocked with vegetables, fruits of all kinds, &c.

Price $10,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN POUGHKEEPSIE—A neat two-story and attic house, with stable, barn and garden; house well furnished and ready for immediate possession. Also, for sale, a farm of 100 acres, situated about seven miles east of Poughkeepsie, in good order, well watered and nearly all in good cultivation. Address Col. JOSEPH WRIGHT, Poughkeepsie, or G. H. DELAMATER, Executor, No. 333 West 18th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—SUPERIOR FARM IN NEW-JERsey, near depot, where 14 trains leave daily for New-York; good house, handsome lawn, finely shaded; superior barn, high stone basement for cattle, &c.; good apple, pear and peach orchards, cherry trees, &c.; 80 acres woodland; never-failing brook runs through the place; soil is excellent; farm is finely situated; very healthy location; all in fine condition. Will be sold low if applied for soon. Inquire of

R. WILLIAMS, No. 102 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—A SMALL FARM OF ABOUT 8 acres, very pleasantly situated, near Hempstead Harbor, in the village of Roslyn, L. I., adjoining the residence of William C. Bryant, Esq. It has comfortable buildings, good orchard, garden and [illegible], and there is daily communication with the cities by both railroad and steamboat. Inquire on the premises of A. MUDGE, or of H. W. EASTMAN, No. 80 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FURNISHED—At Newburgh, a country seat, with 18 acres of land; house [illegible], modern conveniences; ground handsomely laid out and planted with a great variety of shade and ornamental trees; abundance of fruit; excellent kitchen garden; ice-house filled; views of the river unsurpassed. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR GOOD City or Brooklyn property, a country seat at Riverdale, on the Hudson, 12 miles from the City; three acres, handsome buildings, [illegible] abundance of fruit and perfectly healthy; will be to let, partially furnished, on the 1st of June, unless previously sold. Inquire of Mr. CHALMERS or Mr. DUNSCOMB, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 28.

ILLINOIS FARM.—JAMES H. HACKETT OFfers for sale or exchange for City property, an oblong plat of 130 acres rich rolling prairie land, their only large and desirable body for sale in Clinton County, and within sight of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway depot, Carlyle, Ill. For diagrams and other particulars, apply to VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 128 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A DESIRABLE country residence, 25 miles from New-York, on Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, containing commodious dwelling and outbuildings, commanding views; a large supply of fruit; 9 acres of land, and more if desired; terms easy; also one containing 20 acres. DAY, VERDON & CO., No. 161 Broadway, Room No. 2.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—LOTS ON SOUTH-east corner of 69th-st. and 4th-av., 100 feet on 4th-av., making 10 lots of [illegible] each; being a fine and rapidly-improving property. 69th-st. being handsomely built up, and the location is near the Central Park; will be sold at a low figure. Apply at No. 130 Chatham-place, Brooklyn.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE on Long Island, beautifully located, within an hour's ride of New-York; house has 12 rooms, [illegible] new barn, &c., hot and cold water, [illegible] well; [illegible] will be sold at a bargain. Address W. YOUNGBLOOD, No. 83 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO VERY DESIRABLE houses, Nos. 7 and 9 West 28th-st., near Broadway, now occupied as a first-class boarding-house; [illegible] wide; capable of being altered for business, hotel or other purposes; [illegible]. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

LOTS FOR SALE—A FINE FRONT OF 5 LOTS on 52d-st., near 4th-av., [illegible], also a plot of 20 lots, between 2d and 3d avs., [illegible]. Apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A PRETTY GOTHIC COTTAGE—GARden and stable, at Metuchin, N. J., five minutes' walk from depot; fruit and shade; good society and perfectly healthy; will be sold cheap. PETTIT & FRAZEE, No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 2.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A CITY house, a handsome residence in New-Rochelle; two acres; six minutes from depot. Inquire of

W. PINKNEY, No. 52 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS.

[illegible]

Accessible by cars from all parts of City. Terms liberal. [illegible]

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.

Located in the block bounded by 8th and Madison avs., 69th and 70th-sts. [illegible]

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

EDMUND H. MARTINE,
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE BROKER,
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Houses and lots bought, sold and exchanged. Houses rented and rents collected.

RYE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE AT RYE, ten minutes' walk from the Port Chester Depot, a magnificent country residence, occupied by the owner for more than 30 years.

THE HOUSE is in complete order, and contains 18 rooms, laundry, pantries, hot and cold water, &c. [illegible]

OUTBUILDINGS are of recent construction, with every convenience; large carriage-house, [illegible].

THE GROUNDS are over 8 acres, beautifully ornamented with landscape beds, shrubbery, graveled walks, summer-houses, [illegible], with fish; shade trees of large growth, and fruit trees of the choicest kinds [illegible].

A FINE KITCHEN GARDEN of over one and a half acres, with hot-beds, greenhouse, grapery and stocked with gooseberries, currants, blackberries, raspberry bushes, and about 1,000 of the best varieties of strawberry plants.

A PLACE every way desirable for a permanent home or Summer residence. For the sale being a residence, and the situation unsurpassed for health. Immediate possession given.

For particulars, terms, &c., apply to W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery, New-York.

COUNTRY HOMES
FOR SALE
AT ORANGE, N. J.

Three houses just finished; modern improvements; large yards and gardens; healthy location; on high land; within 7 minutes' walk of Llewellyn Park and railroad depot; terms easy. Apply to H. S. BLACKWELL, No. 22 William-st., or SMITH & BLACKWELL, Main-st., Orange.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURERS TAKE NOTICE.—A splendid farm of 90 acres, with unfailing water in New-Jersey, to any one who would build a [illegible] already laid out in part for a town, near Depot, 1½ hours from New-York, with almost hourly trains; [illegible] and modern, with other improvements. [illegible] best agricultural districts, abounding in pleasant and extensive scenery, and fine drives; really, this is among the prettiest farms to be seen anywhere, and offering a chance for safe investment and speculation. Apply to T. DAVENPORT, No. 83 Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE LARGEST AND best houses in the City of New-York, on a high street, in a first-class neighborhood; [illegible] with every convenience; [illegible]. Apply to JAMES R. EDWARDS, 27 West 23d-st.

A FARM WANTED OF ABOUT 25 ACRES OF land, [illegible]. Address, stating price and particulars, [illegible].

FOR SALE IN PATERSON, N. J.—FORTY acres of land, [illegible]. Apply to TODD & RAFFERTY, No. 4 [illegible].

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, [illegible]. BLACKWELL, No. 22 William-st., or on Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE—A NEW COMMODIOUS HOUSE 3 stories, [illegible] pleasant healthy location. [illegible] Inquire of DAVID C. HALLO, No. 4 City Hall, basement.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT CORNWALL, near E. P. Willis's, a handsome villa; [illegible] new Gothic cottage. [illegible] HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT PERTH AMBOY, N. J., A large house, [illegible]. ALFRED HALL.

A FARM OF 105 ACRES FOR SALE AT Queens, L. I.; house two story with wing; all necessary outbuildings; [illegible]. GEO. SKIDMORE, No. 78 Cedar-st.

BEAUTIFUL LOTS—TITLE PERFECT, ON [illegible]; places within 30 miles of New-York. JAQUES, No. 66 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A BRICK BUILDING AND LOT, No. 216 West 42d-st., 25 by 100 feet, suitable for any business. Inquire of JAMES VAN BUREN, No. 9 Washington Market.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT FURNISHED—The property [illegible]. T. Trotter, on 12th-st., near 5th-av. Apply on the premises.

TO LET.

TO LET—TWO HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suites of rooms to three or four gentlemen; [illegible] parlor and bedrooms [illegible] single bed-rooms; [illegible] Broadway cars at the door.

TO RENT—A HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIdence, with garden land and stables, &c., at Tenafly, [illegible]. Apply to R. DE MOTT, at Englewood, or on the premises to ROBERT DODGE.

TO LET—FOR SIX MONTHS, FROM THE 1ST of June, a handsome French villa, [illegible] furnished; in perfect order; [illegible]. W. J. HARRIS, Continental Bank.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY AND GARRET FRAME house, [illegible]. Address H. STEIN-HAUSER, No. 25 Murray-st.

TO LET—AT SOUTHPORT, CONN.—TWO houses; nine and ten rooms; [illegible]. McMANUS & LEWIS, No. 19 [illegible].

ASTORIA.—COMFORTABLY FURNISHED cottage, [illegible] five minutes to ferry; [illegible] children, [illegible]. Apply to S. V. PEARSON, No. 131 Pearl-st.

TO LET—WITHOUT BOARD, TO A SINGLE gentleman, a pleasant, [illegible]; in a respectable neighborhood. [illegible] Brooklyn.

TO LET—AT MAMARONECK, A BEAUTIFUL house and [illegible]. [illegible] Building.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR THE SUMMER a house [illegible]. WAGNER, No. 18 Wall-st.

YONKERS.—FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—[illegible]. JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

TO RENT—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, [illegible], No. 31 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN HOBOKEN, [illegible].

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE [illegible].

[illegible]

TO LET.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, A COUNTRY RESIdence at Throg's Neck, only 12 miles from the City and 10 minutes' drive to the steamboat landing; the house contains 15 rooms, the grounds are well arranged and stocked with choice fruit and ornamental trees, and the outbuildings consist of stable, carriage, hennery, ice-house and grapery. None but private families need apply. Address R. OVERING, Westchester, N. Y.

A NEAT COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET At New-Hamburgh, on the Hudson River; [illegible] story house, eleven rooms, all in order, with garden, five minutes' walk from depot and steamboat landing; very desirable and healthy location, being near Fishkill; steamer *Mary Powell* lands twice a day at the dock.

A. SERGEANT, No. 21 Wall-st.

TO LET—IN THE COUNTRY, CHEAP, ONE cottage well shaded, $200; one large house, 12 rooms, garden, stable, fruit and shade, $325; one do., $350, all in Newark, [illegible] from Jersey City, and near depot; also a fine residence at Babylon, furnished.

PETTIT & FRAZEE, No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 2.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE, Neck Green, [illegible], suitable for a boarding-house or business purposes; has 21 rooms. Apply at No. 6 Murray-st.

TO LET—THE LOFTS OF THE MARBLE STORE, No. [illegible] Barclay-st. Apply to

ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

NO. 21 EAST 73D-ST., TO LET—FURnished, till May or November, 1867, $150 per month. Apply on the premises; possession immediately.

TO LET—A ROOM TO SUIT TWO GENTLEMEN; hot and cold water, bath and gas. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—FOR the season, at Cornwall, N. Y. Inquire of J. M. BARRETT, No. 22 Warren-st.

TO LET—A SMALL PRIVATE OFFICE, SUITable for any business purposes, at No. 161 Broadway, room No. 7.

ROOM TO LET, TO ONE OR TWO SINGLE gentlemen, without board. Apply at No. 187 Henry-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY TWO LADIES, WHO CAN GIVE the most satisfactory references, three or four unfurnished rooms, without board, in a quiet, respectable family, residing not lower than 14th-st., nor higher than 40th-st., near the 4th, 5th or 6th avs. Address M., Box 4,039 Post-office.

WANTED—AN OFFICE IN THE NEIGHBORhood of the New-York Stock Exchange; size about 15x20 feet; must be on ground or first floor. Address Box No. 124 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE OR LEASE A well-built, medium-sized house, in a good location. Address, with full particulars and lowest cash price or rent, A. C., Station G.

WANTED TO BUY—A STRICTLY FIRST-class house and furniture, full width and central location, for cash. S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st., Room No. 3.

WANTED—A TWO-STORY ATTIC OR THREE-story house, two rooms deep, between 8th and 38th sts., 7th and Lexington avs. Address R., Scarsdale, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS
FOR PARTICIPATING BY
THE COMMON COUNCIL AND PEOPLE
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK
IN SOLEMNIZING THE
FUNERAL OBSEQUIES
OF THE LATE
LIEUT.-GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT,
AT WEST POINT,
ON FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1866.

The Committee appointed to make the arrangements for publicly participating in the solemnization of the funeral obsequies of the lamented Lieut.-Gen. Scott respectfully request that the requirements of the following resolution will be strictly complied with:

Resolved, That out of respect to the memory of the deceased, and in commemoration of his many great and noble deeds, his tried patriotism and fidelity, his invaluable services and sacrifices for the country he had served and honored, this Common Council do earnestly recommend that our citizens will close their respective places of business on Friday, the 1st proximo, being the day set apart for solemnizing the funeral rites and ceremonies; that the offices of the City Government be closed, and no business transacted; that the flags on the City Hall and other public buildings be displayed at half-mast from sunrise until sunset; that the owners of occupants of private buildings, and the masters of vessels in the harbor, be requested also to display their flags at half-mast on that day; that the members of the Common Council will wear the usual badge of mourning for a period of sixty days, and that a Special Committee of five from each branch of the Common Council be appointed to perfect the above, and make such other arrangements as in their judgment may be necessary to manifest the sorrow of the people of this City for the death, and respect for the memory of the illustrious soldier.

The Joint Special Committee of the Common Council will leave the City by the steamer *Daniel Drew*, from Desbrosses-st., North River, at 7:30 A. M., and 30th-st., North River, at 8 A. M., for West Point, in order to represent the people and Government of the City of New-York by participation in the funeral ceremonies, incident to the occasion of paying the last sad tribute of respect to the mortal remains of the departed hero.

His Honor John T. Hoffman, Mayor; John Brice, President Board of Aldermen, and J. Wilson Green, President Board Councilmen, having been requested to act with the Special Committee, will accompany them to West Point.

A general observance of the day, as one devoted to testifying the sorrow of our people for the loss of one so universally loved, respected and honored, is respectfully enjoined upon our citizens.

By order of the Committee.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor.
JOHN BRICE,
President of the Board of Aldermen.
J. WILSON GREEN,
President of the Board of Councilmen.
Aldermen JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.
Chairman;
THOMAS COMAN,
JAMES O'BRIEN,
IGNATIUS FLYNN,
WILLIAM H. GEDNEY,
Councilmen ALEXANDER KEECH.
Secretary;
F. A. THOMAS,
GEORGE D. KELLOGG,
CORNELIUS FLYNN,
CHARLES KOSTER.

THE VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812 are requested to meet at the foot of Desbrosses-st. at precisely 8¾ o'clock, in full uniform, with the usual badge of mourning, to pay the last tribute of respect to their old companion in arms, the lamented Lieut.-Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT. His funeral will take place at West Point, THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

N. B.—Fare each way, 50 cents.

H. RAYMOND, Brig.-Gen.
J. M. PRICE, Adj. ABRAHAM DALLY, Col.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Agents wanted in every county.

GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1867.

The undersigned have the honor to inform the public that they have opened, in Paris, an AMERICAN COMMISSION AGENCY, and beg to offer their services to merchants, importers and other parties in the United States, for the purchase and shipment of goods, and the transaction of all general business, including the representation of American exhibitors at the approaching World's Fair of 1867, the introduction of American articles in France, &c., &c. Mr. J. Mortimer has resided eleven years in France, and will give his personal attention to all orders. Terms cash.

REFERENCES IN NEW-YORK:

Geo. Jones, Esq., New-York *Times* Office; Wm. H. Ames & Co., No. 29 Beekman-st.; Geo. B. Buell, Esq., Florence Sewing Machine Company, No. 505 Broadway.

Address, postpaid, J. MORTIMER & CO.,
No. 204 Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

JOHN McB. DAVIDSON & CO.,
Nos. 542 and 544 Broadway, New-York,
Manufacturers of
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
VAULT DOORS, IRON SHUTTERS,
And IRON WORK of all kinds, RAILROAD CHECKS,
PADLOCKS, &c.
Enameled and Plain Hollow and Stove Ware.
GILBERT C. DAVIDSON.

REBEL STEAMER SHENANDOAH.

Shipowners and Masters having lost their chronometers, sextants, charts, &c., by the depredations of the rebel steamer *Shenandoah*, can recover their instruments (those surrendered up in Liverpool) by filing certificates of ownership, &c., with T. S. NEGUS & CO., chronometer makers, No. 100 Wall-st., New-York.

J. C. DERBY,
United States Dispatch Agent,
No. 5 Spruce-st.

NYE'S IMPROVED DAMPER.—THIS article, just patented, is one of great practical utility, which every consumer of fuel wants, and which has been pronounced by the most scientific and practical men to be superior to anything of the kind before produced, being adapted alike to the stove funnel and chimney flue, and must meet an immense sale throughout the country.

State, county, and town rights for sale.

Apply to either of the undersigned.

S. R. NYE, } Barre, Mass.
G. C. BATES, }
WM. H. HAMILTON, Petersham, Mass.
or H. CARRUTH & CO.,
No. 46 Hanover-st., Boston.

A. A. THOMSON & CO., IMPORTERS OF METALS, Nos. 215 and 217 Water-st., New-York, offer for sale:

TIN PLATES—Charcoal and Coke.
ROOFING PLATES—Charcoal and Coke.
SHEET-IRON—Common and "R. G." assorted Nos.
SHEET-IRON—American Charcoal.
GALVANIZED SHEET-IRON.
BELGIAN POLISHED SHEET-IRON.
PATENT POLISHED AMERICAN SHEET-IRON.
RUSSIA SHEET-IRON.
SHEET ZINC. IRON WIRE.
BLOCK TIN—Regulus Antimony.
COPPER BOTTOMS, SHEATHING COPPER, &c.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF the Board of Fire Insurance Companies respectfully recommend, as a mark of respect to the late Gen. Winfield Scott, that the insurance offices be closed on FRIDAY, June 1, 1866.

E. O. GLOVER, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.

DR. CULVERWELL'S LECTURE ON MANHOOD—A warning to young men, containing information never before published, can be had free of charge at the drug-store, 127 Bowery, corner Grand-st., or by addressing Box 4,586 Post-office, New-York City.

[illegible]

IRON WORKS.

IRON WORK FOR BUILDINGS.

JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER,

[illegible] Cast Iron Fronts, Girders and Beams, Interior Columns, Iron Doors and Shutters, [illegible] Vault Doors, [illegible] Fender [illegible] of FINE CASTINGS.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY OR PARTY CAN have elegantly furnished rooms and first-class table in one of the healthiest locations on Murray Hill, at a reasonable price. The best of references had by calling at No. 86 East 35th-st.

SPECIAL PRIVATE BOARDING.—ANY lady desiring to find an elegant home with excellent medical attendance, kind care and strict retirement during confinement, can find every requisite with a widow lady living [illegible], childless or boarders. For particulars address Box No. 381 Brooklyn Post-office.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—TO ONE or two gentlemen, with or without board, in a small and strictly private family; house very pleasantly and conveniently located, containing all the modern improvements; references exchanged. Direct to A. MERRILL, Box No. 160 *Times* Office, with real name and place.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD—IN THE PRIVATE brown-stone house No. 134 East 27th-st.; large elegant and pleasant back parlor, all improvements; also, hall bedroom; references given and required; terms moderate; location healthy and desirable.

NO. 116 WEST 35TH-ST.—DESIRABLE rooms, with first-class board, in one of the finest locations in this City, may be had by a few single gentlemen, or one or two gentlemen and their wives, upon an early application.

WEST 23D-ST.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL let an elegant suite of rooms—exclusive use of bath, &c., attached—with private parlor and private table, all first-class; references exchanged. Address Box No. 3,783 Post-office.

BOARD WITH A LADY LIVING ALONE.—A furnished room to let to a lady or gentleman willing to pay liberally for home comforts. Inquire at No. 198 Bleecker-st., near 6th-av.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—LARGE AIRY ROOMS, newly and handsomely furnished, to let, en suite, or single, at No. 76, near Delmonico's. Prices moderate. Reference required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH OR without board, in a small private family; house very pleasantly located, within eight minutes walk of Fulton ferry. Call at No. 154 Adams-st., Brooklyn.

NORTH SIDE OF WASHINGTON SQUARE.—A small family will let a fine suite of rooms, with or without board, exclusive use of bath; references exchanged. Address H. R., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

WILLIAMSBURGH—PLEASANT FURNISHed or unfurnished rooms to gentlemen, without board, in a small private family; location healthy; terms low. Inquire at No. 38 South 4th-st.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with board, in a private family, house first-class; reference required. Apply at No. 262 West 34th-st.

TWO LARGE HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, with board, at No. 85 East 17th-st., near Irving-place and Union-square.

AT NO. 80 9TH-ST., BETWEEN UNIVERsity-place and 5th av., suites of rooms with or without board; references exchanged.

AT NO. 29 5TH-AV.—ROOMS, ELEGANTLY furnished, with or without board, on reasonable terms, to first-class parties. References exchanged.

A FEW HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms to let, singly or en suite; hot and cold water, closets, &c.; table first-class. 57 East 21st-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Apply at No. 101 Willow-st.; references required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

CENTRAL HOTEL,
COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.
W. C. KEYES & SON, PROPRIETORS.

This new and commodious hotel, thoroughly furnished and arranged for boarders for the Summer months, is now open. The beauty of the village, situated at the foot of Lake Otsego, the healthy location, and the facilities of communication, combine to make this a desirable Summer resort. Prices moderate.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A SMALL FAMILY and a few others can be accommodated with fine pleasant rooms and good board in a small private family, on the line of the Erie Railroad, 2½ hours from New-York. Healthy location, with beautiful mountain scenery; stable and carriage room if required; terms moderate. Address J. B. W., Box No. 35 Otisville, Orange Co. Refer to D. C. Wilson, No. 172 William-st., N. Y. References required.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED BY A family of five adults, infant, and two servants, in a first-class house where no other boarders are taken; none but those having a fine, well-furnished house, table liberal, location pleasant, and within an hour of the City need apply. Address M. L., Box No. 124 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FAMILIES OR SINGLE persons can be accommodated with first-class board, at a beautiful place on the Catskill Mountains; plenty of shade, trout fishing, pleasant drives, baths, billiard-rooms, &c. References: Mr. Astor, Hon. J. Winthrop Chandler, and G. C. White, Jr., No. 383 Broadway. The latter will give any information desired.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD may be had in Sharon, Conn., for a family of five adults; a good chance for parties seeking a quiet, pleasant home for the Summer. Address M. L. S., Sharon, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD MAY BE HAD FOR a large family or two, at a farm-house, in a pleasant, high and healthy location, at Mount Salem, Westchester County, N. Y. Apply to L. UNDERHILL, 54 Howard-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—A NEW SUMMER Hotel at Essex, Conn.; prices from $5 to $10 per week. Address Prof. M. A. CUMMINGS, for circular containing all particulars.

COUNTRY BOARD.—STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.—Rooms, with board, from July 1 to Sept. 15. Apply by letter, or personally, to Mrs. E. L. LAWTON, Stockbridge, Mass.

IN THE HIGHLANDS.—SUMMER BOARD ON THE HUDSON.—A lady owning a mansion, about 50x50, and 40 or 50 acres, on the east bank of the Hudson River, and about 1½ hours from the City, approachable by railway or steamer, proposes to open it for Summer boarders. The house will accommodate two or three families with spacious and airy rooms. Location on high ground, commanding an extensive view, including West Point Academy; fine lawn, fine fruit, large garden, &c., &c. Or to rent for the season for $1,000. For references and further information, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A LADY, HAVING TAKEN FOR THE Summer a house at Spuyten Duyvil, capable of accommodating from 18 to 20 persons, is ready to receive applications for board. The house is delightfully situated on the banks of the Hudson, surrounded by fine shade trees and woods, charming views; one-half hour from New-York. Call at No. 341 West 34th-st., or address L. F., Spuyten Duyvil.

A VERY SMALL FAMILY, LIVING IN a beautifully situated and newly furnished house at Elizabeth, N. J., desire to take a lady and gentleman to board with them; can give beautifully furnished rooms. Address, with references, N., Box No. 1,577 New-York Post-office.

BOARD—WITH DESIRABLE ACCOMMODAtions, may be had with a private family, in a pleasant, healthy suburban location, near Newark, within an hour of City Hall. For particulars apply personally to JOSEPH FOSTER, No. 10 Warren-st., New-York.

FAMILIES CAN NOW PROCURE VERY desirable rooms, with transient or permanent board, in the Stone House, near the depot, at Fordham, N. Y. Terms reasonable to early applicants. Apply at No. 64 West 23d-st., or on the premises.

BOARD AT YONKERS—THE FORMER residence of Judge Beebe is now opened as a first-class boarding-house; the location is beautiful; fine lawn; fruit of every kind; water throughout; stabling for horses. Apply on the premises or at No. 30 9th-st.

BOARD IN FISHKILL—PLEASANT ACCOMmodations in a private family; $7 to 10 a week. Address P. W., Box No. 50, Fishkill, N. Y.

BOARD—GOOD COUNTRY BOARD FOR A family of five or six persons can be obtained by addressing Box No. 98 Stratford, Conn.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WELDEN HOUSE, ST. ALBANS, VT.—This new and spacious house is now open for the season, and offers superior attractions to the pleasure, travel and Summer boarders. It is furnished with all the modern improvements for the comfort of guests; has light and airy rooms, commanding the finest views known to travelers either at home or abroad, embracing Lake Champlain, with its numerous islands, the Adirondack range of mountains, the Green Mountains and the plain extending to Montreal.

It also has the advantage of good mineral and medicinal springs, with fine drives, good fishing and boating. Commodious apartments and suites of rooms can be secured by addressing COOL & McDONALD,
St. Albans, Vt.

Refer to Millerd & Cool, No. 35 Vesey-st.

THE HAMONASSETT HOUSE,
MADISON, CONN.

Will be opened for Summer guests May 28, 1866. The drives, fishing and bathing grounds are excellent; three-quarters of a mile from Madison Depot, on Shore Line Railroad; the house is furnished throughout entirely new. The subscriber has had an extensive and varied experience, and promises to do all in his power to make the stay of his guests pleasant. Applicants may address H. L. PARKER, Hamonassett House, Madison, Conn.

OAK PARK.

Three miles from Tarrytown. This magnificent private mansion, standing in its own park of forty acres, and situated on very high ground, is now open for the reception of a limited number of guests; all modern improvements; horses and carriages on the estate; mountain air. For further particulars inquire between 12 and 3 o'clock of B. BARNARD, 57 West 11th-st., near 5th-av.

CLARENDON HOTEL,
SARATOGA SPRINGS.

The above hotel will be open for the reception of guests, MONDAY, JUNE 4.

CHAS. E. LELAND,
Proprietor.

UNITED STATES HOTEL AT LARRABEE'S Point and steamboat landing, Vermont shore of Lake Champlain, opposite Fort Ticonderoga and Lake George landing. The undersigned having purchased this splendid establishment, and thoroughly fitted up and furnished the same, is now ready for transient guests or permanent boarders. The rooms are large and airy; fine drives, sailing and bathing; fishing and game in abundance. Daily mail Post-office and Express office in the Hotel.

SHELDON S. BAKER, Proprietor.

NOSTRAND HOUSE, SANDS' POINT, L. I., on Long Island Sound, will open June 1; within 1½ hours' sail per steamer *Arrowsmith*, leaving Peck-slip at 4 P. M.; returning leaves Sands' Point at 7:30 A. M.; has extensive grounds and beautiful shade, splendid sea air and view, fine bathing, fishing and sailing, good stable and drives; a furnished cottage of five rooms to let, meals taken at hotel; also an unfurnished cottage of ten rooms to let, with an abundance of fruit.

B. B. NOSTRAND.

THE FOSTER HOUSE, AT QUOGUE, L. I., is now open for the Summer, and persons can secure rooms by writing to J. F. FOSTER.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THAT we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and extract Teeth without pain or injury, 13,000 patients can testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

HAVE YOUR TEETH EXTRACTED without pain by Dr. HOYT, who uses the only method by which nitrous oxide can be administered pure. Office No. 879 Broadway, corner 19th-st.

PERSONAL.

ANY PERSON KNOWING OF THE whereabouts of Mr. FRANCIS HAYDTER, who may be sick, it is feared, is respectfully requested to communicate with his brother ALEXANDER, Post-office Box No. 4,005.

IF GEORGE PINDER, SON OF GEORGE Henry Pinder, late of Shanghae, will send his address to Mr. Myatt, Midland Railway, Nottingham, England, he will hear of something to his advantage.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BELPHEGOR. THE MOUNTEBANK. Characters by Messrs. Charles Dillon, J. G. Burnett, J. W. Collier, George Becks, W. H. Danvers, Miss Mary Wells, Marie Mascer, Mrs. Chapman, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, IT IS NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND. Characters by Messrs. Frederic Robinson, John Gilbert, Charles Fisher, Mark Smith, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Misses Mary Barrett, K. Barrett, Miss Scott.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾, THE LOVE KNOT and MEDEA; or, THE BEST OF MOTHERS WITH A BRUTE OF A HUSBAND.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾, THE WOMAN IN RED, GALE BREEZELY.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THREE FAST WOMEN and GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON, at 2; EVENING, at 7¾, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. Mrs. G. C. Howard as Topsy. Two Living African Lions. Dwarfs, Giantess, Fat Boy. 100,000 Curiosities.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock—The Ethiopian Fun Makers in their eccentricities; OLD TIME'S ROCKS—THE LIVE INGIN, &c.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, NEW ACTS, BURLESQUES, &c. BARBARA ALLEN, MYSTERIES OF THE FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL, WHO KILLED THE POLICEMAN?

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BLIND TOM, THE WONDERFUL PIANIST.

ANDREWS' FLYING SHIP.
Corner Houston and Greene sts.
THIS DAY, on exhibition prior to a second trial trip.

COOPER UNION HALL.
THIS DAY, commencing at 1 o'clock, THE ORPHEONISTS AND CHILDREN'S SINGING JUBILEE.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum	$10
The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2

These prices are invariable. Club rates are discontinued. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible.

Address
H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Index to the Daily Times for 1865.

An Index to the NEW-YORK TIMES for the year 1865 is now for sale at the counter, price Five Dollars. The book contains twenty thousand references to the events mentioned during that period, each specifying the date, page and column of the paper in which it is to be found. It is handsomely printed, and bound in 8vo form, and contains 182 double-column pages.

Not only as an index to our own paper is this book of great value, but it is to a great degree an index to all first-class daily journals, so far as the dates of leading events are required; for all papers, especially since the wide use of the magnetic telegraph, publish the current news at the same hour. The book is also a very comprehensive "chronicle of events" for the year, a hundred times more full and minute than the chronicles usually published in newspapers.

Copies will be sent to any address on receipt of the price.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. RAMSEY reported a resolution for the relief of PAUL FORBES, contractor for the building of the iron-clad *Idaho*. Mr. WILSON, from the Committee of the two Houses on the death of Gen. SCOTT, reported a resolution of respect and veneration for the memory of the deceased, and that a Joint Committee of seven Senators and nine Representatives be appointed to represent Congress at the funeral of the late Lieutenant-General. The resolution was adopted. The Reconstruction resolution was taken up, the pending question being a substitute for section 3, already stricken out. It does not restrict suffrage, but shuts off all those from holding a civil or military office, either under the United States or any State, who have broken their oath of allegiance to the United States, in being guilty of insurrection or in aiding the rebellion. Mr. DOOLITTLE opposed the section. It was adopted by a vote of 32 to 10. The National Currency Bill was reported. Mr. GRIMES reported the bill to regulate the appointment of officers in the navy.

In the House, the Senate's amendments to the House bill to facilitate commercial, postal and military communication among the several States, were taken from the Speaker's table and concurred in. The bill has, therefore, passed both Houses. The House resumed the consideration of the bill to promote the construction of a line of railroad from Pittsburgh, Penn., to Cleveland, Ohio. The bill was passed by a vote of 77 to 41. The concurrent resolution providing for an adjournment until Monday, and for a deputation of Congress to attend the obsequies of Gen. SCOTT, was agreed to unanimously. The bill to protect American citizens engaged in lumbering on the St. Croix River, in the State of Maine, was passed. The bill authorizing the construction of a railway between Washington and the Northwest was passed, yeas 65, nays 37. A resolution of instruction was adopted in favor of increasing the pension of widows in proportion to the number of minor children. Mr. SCHENCK's bill to change the mode of paying officers and soldiers was next considered. Pending the debate the House adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

Advices from Panama to the 23d ult. are received. The report of the defeat of the Spaniards at Callao is confirmed, and they had gone, it was said, to Montevideo. The coast trade was already improving, and would soon fall into its regular channels. Panama was much disturbed by the many indications of an impending revolution. The present Government is said to be very unpopular, and so feeble that a hostile movement is looked for daily. Guatemala has declined to join the Chili-Peru alliance against Spain, as have Salvador and Costa Rica. The *Vanderbilt* and *Monadnock* left Panama for San Francisco on the 21st ult.

It appears from a letter by Rev. Mr. HOLLY, missionary at Port-au-Prince, that the late Bishop BURGESS intended to return home by steamer, but embarked on a small vessel at Miragoane, a place about sixty miles distant from the former port, intending to sail thence in the bark *Robert Murray*. On the morning of his death the brig was near her destination, and the Bishop was seated on the deck with his wife. Suddenly she perceived an incoherence in his speech, and taking his hand found the blood was settling under the finger nails, whereupon she called for the Captain, when the Bishop gently interposed, saying: "You make too much of an invalid of me." This was the last sentence he uttered, and falling backward, his spirit departed.

The Congress Hall Hotel, of Saratoga, which was destroyed by fire last week, was built in 1811, by GIDEON PUTNAM, who settled in Saratoga in 1789, and erected the first grist-mill in this country. In 1811 he set out the elms, which afterward became magnificent trees, and which have so long shaded the house and its guests. In the year 1814 the property was purchased by GRANDUS VAN SCHOONHOVEN, and in 1815 he finished the buildings according to the plan of Mr. PUTNAM, and opened the house for the reception of company. Since then the hotel has passed through several hands, and has been altered and enlarged.

The races at Cincinnati on the 29th were largely attended, and the running was excellent. The first race was of colts and fillies, three years old—mile heats. There were eight entries and five contestants—R. A. ALEXANDER's *Lancaster*, T. G. MOORE's gray colt, A. L. RICHARD's gray colt, J. MCLAY's *Jennie P.*, and J. G. SAUNDER's bay colt. *Lancaster* won in two straight heats. Time—1:48¾—1:45. The second race was for the Club Purse of $600—two mile heats. The entries were: THOMAS BUFORD's *Delaware*, R. A. ALEXANDER's *Aztec*, and B. G. BRUCE's *Joe Davis*. *Delaware* won in two straight heats. Time—[illegible] 3:42¾.

Advices from Fort Laramie say that the Indians are congregating there in large numbers to attend the pending treaty at that place. About 20,000 are already there, chiefly from the Arapahoes, Cheyennes and Sioux. Their destitution makes them anxious for peace, but they strenuously claim that the territory along the Smoky Hill route must be left to them for herding grounds, and it is thought that unless this is done they will continue to be troublesome. Their condition at the Fort is deplorable in the extreme.

The South Carolina Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church has lately been in session. Its proceedings appear from the reports to have been as dignified and strictly parliamentary as those of white bodies of the same character. A report from the Temperance Committee deprecating the use of tobacco was passed in an amended form, by which the members of the Conference pledged themselves to abstain from the weed by the next session of the Annual Conference.

Maj.-Gen. C. S. HAMILTON, of the volunteer army, was shot on Monday last at Fond du Lac, Wis., by R. A. BAKER, cashier of the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, in a personal altercation. The General received two wounds, neither of which, it is thought, will prove fatal. He fell at the first fire, and was shot a second time while down, the ball grazing, but not penetrating, his skull. BAKER is under arrest. The origin of the affair is not stated.

A reception was given to Gen. T. W. SHERMAN at St. Paul, on Monday. About three hundred invited guests were present. Gen. SHERMAN, in reply to a complimentary toast, took occasion to defend his expedition to the Southern coast. He said Port Royal had been denounced as a failure, but if it were the last words he ever uttered, he would say it was not a failure. No expedition, with the same resources in the late war, produced one-half its results.

The project has been started at Chicago to dispose of the Crosby Opera House by lottery. The plan contemplates the purchase of a large number of the finest paintings in America, together with a myriad of engravings of the highest order, all of which will be distributed after the manner of the Art Union, the Opera House itself forming the grand prize.

L. P. MILLIGAN, the Indiana Son of Liberty, was arrested at Indianapolis on Tuesday, taken before the United States Circuit Court, and held in bonds of $5,000 to answer, at the October Term, a charge of treason. He was visiting his Democratic friends in that city, and was in the special care of the Democratic candidate for Attorney-General, JOHN R. COFFROTH.

A general Court-martial has been ordered for the trial in Washington of the North Carolina Freedmen's Bureau officers, and such other officers as are now under arrest, or against whom charges have been made in connection with the Bureau.

The suspension bridge across the Cumberland, at Nashville, was opened on the 29th ult. It is a structure of remarkable strength and symmetry.

The exchanges and dispatches from all points West and South, report unusually cold weather for the season. It is feared that serious damage will result to the crops.

LOCAL NEWS.

There was but little doing in the Police Courts yesterday, only three cases of interest appearing. JOHN SMITH was found in Forsyth-street by Officer HERRING, in possession of clothing that had been stolen from No. 98 New Canal-street. He was held for trial. A young man bearing the same name was committed for trial on a charge of robbing the till of JOHN T. LESTER, of No. 534 Broadway, he having confessed the fact. BERNARD COLLINS, THOMAS KENNEDY, GEORGE BOLEN and SAMUEL BROWN were remanded for trial on a charge of having stolen a bale of cotton from Pier No. 30 North River, Officer COOK having caught them in the act.

An action against the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company, to recover the sum of $106,000 for the loss of Cotton stored on their pier, was on trial yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas, before Judge CARDOZA and a Jury. The case has grown out of the great fire which occurred on the night of the 11th of July, 1864, at Pier No. 1 North River. There are some very important questions of law involved. The trial will probably be concluded to-day.

There were several fire alarms last evening, between the hours of 6 o'clock and midnight. They were at No. 41 Centre-street, in a brass finishing shop; at No. 469 Cherry-street, in the Allaire stables; at No. 398 West-street, in a boat-house; and at No. 244 Spring-street, in a stable. None of these fires caused any material damage owing to the celerity and promptness of the firemen.

JOHN PARKER, a ship-carpenter, on "strike," was found guilty in the Special Sessions, yesterday, of beating WILLIAM H. BROWN, also a carpenter, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months. PARKER and a large gang of men on "strike," entered the ship-yard of Mr. WATERBURY, and ordered the men to knock off work, and BROWN refusing, was beaten by PARKER and others.

The dead body of an unknown woman, partially dressed in male apparel, was found in the East River, yesterday, near Forty-third-street. The remains had evidently been in the water for several weeks. They were removed to Bellevue Hospital for identification.

The Excise Board's Committee on Applications for License sat again yesterday, and adjourned until Tuesday morning next at 9 o'clock, when the hearings are to be finally closed. Treasurer MANIERRE's receipts from license have reached the respectable sum of $686,000.

The motion which has been made in the Strong divorce suit—already reported—was not brought on yesterday, as was expected, owing to the unavoidable absence of one of the counsel. It is said, by those most likely to know, that it will be argued on Saturday morning.

The Common Pleas, Special Term, held by Judge DALY, was adjourned yesterday to 10 o'clock on Saturday morning. All motions, orders, &c., returnable to-day, will be heard on Saturday.

In honor of the memory of Gen. SCOTT, wholesale business will be generally suspended in this City to-day. The Produce Exchange, like the Stock and Gold Boards, will be closed all day.

United States Commissioner OSBORN yesterday decided to hold J. NELSON LUCKEY to await the action of the Grand Jury, on a charge of making a false power of attorney.

United States Marshal MURRAY has decided to hold the seized Fenian arms and ammunition, notwithstanding the demand made upon him for their delivery by Mr. ROBERTS.

Under the laws of the Metropolitan Board of Health, it is illegal to expose oysters for sale hereabouts to-day, and henceforward to the 1st of September.

Gold advanced to 140½ yesterday afternoon. Money easy and Currency abundant. Government Stocks fair and the Railways active, with less excitement in Erie shares.

Business was moderately active yesterday in Produce and Merchandise. Flour was a shade firmer. Wheat was held with more confidence. Corn was lower, under heavy arrivals. Cotton, Pork, Tallow, Whisky and Refined Sugars were also cheaper. The principal freight engagements were of Corn for Liverpool.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION.—The principal feature of the Boston Anti-Slavery meetings, just held, was the adoption of the following resolution—a resolution urging in no indistinct terms the justice and the expediency of an armed uprising of the freed negroes of the South against the constituted authorities and the white population generally. We have never known of anything more atrocious than this horrible incitement to anarchy. The resolution reads as follows:

Resolved, That deeply sympathizing with our colored fellow-citizens for the outrages to which they are subjected at the hands of Southern rebels through the complicity or indifference of the Government, we warn their opponents that the day is not far distant when passive submission will cease to be a virtue, and duty and honor will alike require them, in imitation of our Revolutionary Fathers, to assume the defence of their own rights, and appeal for their justification to the intelligence and humanity of the civilized world.

Such a movement as this does not invite any notice on party political grounds; because, insane as some of the more active radical politicians may be, they have *some* saving [illegible] utter perdition. The latest phase of the Anti-Slavery programme, therefore, has only to be regarded in a social and humanitarian aspect. And viewed in that aspect it is impossible for any thoughtful friend of the black race not to feel alarmed at this latest development of negrophilism. It would be simply characterized as madness, if it were not that it suggests, and peradventure foreshadows the most awful realities. Do these professional philanthropists know what doom they are preparing for the negroes in advising them to rise against the Government? Do they think for one moment that there is any parallel between the status of the newly-freed negroes and the glorious race of independent colonists who founded the American Government? Do they reckon what is the significance of a war of races—a war which, in this case, would bear all the savage character of a servile insurrection, ending simply in the complete and final annihilation of the inferior race? PHILLIPS and his comrades are going too far. They will bring about such a reaction against the emancipated race as they have not dreamed of, if they do not, meanwhile, kindle flames of anarchy which will involve the nation anew in a devastating civil conflict.

The Bombardment of Callao—Spanish Barbarism.

In its quarrel with the South American Republics, Spain has from the first acted in opposition to the feeling of the civilized world. The causes of difference were not such as justify war, at least until all efforts at mediation or settlement had proved ineffectual. And when the Spanish Government, with characteristic arrogance, declared war, and repudiated the pacific intervention tendered by England and France, the sympathy of other nations ranged itself on the side of the allied republics. The opinion crystallized when the Spanish fleet assailed the defenceless commercial City of Valparaiso; and it will be intensified by the details now published in reference to the bombardment of Callao.

The circumstances of the two ports at the time of the bombardment were widely different. To remove all pretext for attacking Valparaiso, the Chilian Government had dismantled its forts, removed its guns, and left it in all respects a mere commercial city. Its merchants were foreign, its warehouses were filled with foreign goods, its whole importance was centred in its position as the seat of an extended commerce. In this fact should have consisted its strongest guarantee against destruction. To the chivalrous NUNEZ, however, it seems to have been the inducement for a cheap display of courage; and though the population of Valparaiso almost totally escaped injury, the damage done to public buildings, to the Custom-house, and to other depositories of imported goods, was undoubtedly great. Peru pursued a different course. The defences of Callao, instead of being removed were strengthened; heavy guns were placed in position; and when NUNEZ essayed an attack, it was to speedily find himself the conquered and not the conquering party. Two of his ships were disabled early in the contest; a third and fourth suffered and retired; and in two hours NUNEZ and the remainder of his vessels withdrew to long range—the Admiral seriously wounded, and the *prestige* of Spain as a naval Power seriously damaged by the gallant Peruvians. Unable to contend against the forts of Callao, however, so many of the Spanish ships as were yet fit for service turned their attention to the business part of the city, and reënacted the disgraceful scene of Valparaiso. The town was mercilessly shelled, and its best mercantile establishments greatly injured; the only apparent object being the gratification of a savage vengeance, and the further exemplification of the manner in which Christian, chivalrous Spain chooses to conduct its hostilities.

It is in the latter of these aspects that the course of Spain toward both the Peruvian and the Chilian port will command attention. The avoidance of injury to commercial towns is one of the best established rules of modern warfare amongst nations pretending to be civilized. Inconvenience to commerce, as a consequence of hostilities, is inevitable; but the causeless, wanton infliction of damage upon places of exclusively commercial importance, is universally condemned as at variance with humanity and civilzation. Although England cannot boast of a clear conscience in this regard, as the history of her operations in China and Japan, and more recently before Cape Haytien, sufficiently shows, it is remembered to her credit that in the Crimean War her fleet, in conjunction with the fleet of France, abstained from the infliction of loss or injury upon the port of Odessa. And when the King of the Two Sicilies proposed to bombard the commercial but rebellious town of Messina, an English vessel-of-war interposed and prevented the execution of the threat. It is the same everywhere. War is bad enough at the best, and the common instinct of mankind revolts against attacks involving the purposeless destruction of property and life. Spain alone, of all the Powers in the world, dares to defy public opinion, and to carry on war upon the principles of barbarism. Spain alone, in effect, declares that commerce shall not be respected, that civilization shall be ignored, and that Christian countries may, in this year of grace, prosecute hostilities on a plan which the King of Dahomey may be supposed most heartily to approve.

Other nations can hardly afford long to remain silent observers of these outrages, affecting as they do, most intimately, the rights of their own citizens and subjects, and the common sentiment of the world. The nation that should now revive the slave-trade, or initiate for its own advantage customs repugnant to humanity, would probably acquire the name of a nuisance, and might be dealt with accordingly. Barbaric exclusiveness, as in the case of Japan, is now-a-days held to constitute a grievance, to be protested against and abated. And it remains to be seen how long Spain will be permitted to defy the rules of civilized warfare, and to punish its enemies by assaults upon unprotected centres of commerce. There may be no justification for war against Spain by way of punishment, but there does seem to be good ground for such a protest on the part of other countries as shall bring its imperious rulers to their senses.

ARKANSAS.—At the breaking out of the rebellion, the State of Arkansas had in her Treasury $800,000 in coin. On the arrival of the Union Army at Little Rock, the rebel Governor and his Cabinet stole the funds, and transported them to the rebel camp of Gen. KIRBY SMITH. Two years ago last January, the State Convention met, and the April following the first Legislature under the new Constitution was organized. Having no money, they paid themselves by issuing Treasury warrants. A system of finance was inaugurated, and a Tax Law passed. A loan was authorized, but it was soon discovered that the negotiating of it was unnecessary. The tax-payers became satisfied of the stability of the newly-organized Government, took courage, and paid their taxes with great cheerfulness. A letter from the State Treasurer at Little Rock, dated last week, contains the gratifying information that most of the State warrants have been paid, and already a surplus of $180,000 was in the Treasury, for the expenses of the coming year. The State is in as flourishing a condition as before the war, and her crop of cotton is estimated this year at a quarter more than in 1860. The immigration from the Northwest is estimated at over 25,000 people, and every steamer traversing her waters is loaded with new settlers.

Our Critical Friends Over the Water.

It is surprising how little some people learn from experience. The leading organ of the English money-making class—the London *Times*—had so peculiarly distinguished itself by its infelicitous course during our civil war; its prophecies had been so constantly falsified; its information for the business community was so incorrect; its moral utterances were so manifestly cant, and its errors had been analyzed and displayed to the British public with such inimitable wit and irony by Mr. STEPHENS and MATTHEW ARNOLD, that all reasonable persons would have supposed its writers would be found now chastened by their discipline, and inclined to adopt in treating of foreign matters, a different if not more humble tone. The peculiar forte of the London *Times*, which ought now to be as familiar to the public as any reporter's trick of style, is the adopting of the "lofty and moral" standpoint toward foreign countries. First, a position of dignified compassion is taken at the unfortunate and unintelligible squabbles of "foreigners" about their local interests. Then moral indignation is uttered in certain now familiar phrases at the "infatuation" and "insanity" and "judicial blindness" of other nations in fighting or being ready to fight for such follies as national honor, or territory, or Imperial position, or some vague idea of "unity," and the invariable and pious conclusion is one of devout gratitude to Providence that He has delivered His peculiar people, the British nation, from all these civil discords and revolutions and foreign wars. Sometimes an hypothesis is needed to explain the gigantic folly of nations pouring forth millions of money and torrents of blood for a mere idea of sentiment—and the supposed cause is either one of the basest which can move the heart, such as an increase of trade or the personal advancement of a leader—or it is a national insanity sent by Providence for the punishment of all nations but the British.

All this has become tolerably familiar to the English public as a thread-bare stage-trick of the great journal, and yet it shows the depth of stupidity and the force of English habits to which its writers safely appeal, that they are now employing precisely the same oracular and moral style of expression on the approaching struggle in Europe.

The tone of elevated indignation and wounded moral sentiment in the *Times* at the ambition of Prussia to lead Germany and become a first-class Power is truly edifying to those who recall that there is no quarter of the world where land and sea have not been stained with English blood while England was fighting for *her* Imperial position. The pious horror of the English journalist at a poor country like Italy risking its all for entire national independence and unity is truly refreshing, as if no Englishman had ever struggled for a great cause even when desperate, or as if many a poor nation in history had not risked all and sometimes won all. One would think he read the comments of the London *Times* of late on the threatened war, and on the reckless ambition of Austria, Prussia and Italy, that no motive of selfish ambition, no deed of violence, no stroke of rapacity, no unjust conquest, no thirst for blood, no love of vulgar fighting had ever soiled the calm and pure stream of the peaceful and philanthropic history of the British Empire. As MATTHEW ARNOLD says, there is no explanation for such repeated cant, but that it is a shopkeepers' organ addressing a narrow, conceited and ignoble shopkeepers' public.

There is no one writer who has—with fewer facilities, indeed, but with greater power of mischief—so distinguished himself in this peculiar vein toward this country, as the editor of the money column of the London *Times*. As conducting that department of the journal, where no theories or sentiments are desired, but only facts, we might have counted there, at least, on perfect impartiality, and on the utmost candor possible to an Englishman. But it is safe to say (though much to assert) that in all the reckless perversions of facts, misstatements, ingenious hints, false figures and downright lies which for four years disfigured the columns of the leading journal of England in regard to the Union, the money column took the lead. The wildest *canards* which could damage our credit were inserted there, facts were misrepresented, figures garbled; at one time a tone of contempt (copied from the more skillful writers of the leading columns,) at another of pity, at another of suppressed impatience, was put on at our unbridled financial follies. We were assured that the "respectable London 'Change" could not deal in our securities; repudiation was almost daily prophecied, and scarcely a week passed in which the editor did not see the immediate and threatening signs of a financial panic and crash, which should sweep away the false appearances of our prosperity to utter ruin and desolation. Year after year went by, and though passing through the throes of a gigantic revolution, our financial system endured, improving day by day.

To-day, every branch of production and trade seems healthful and sound with us. We are recovering rapidly from this tremendous war, while the financial and business structure of British prosperity is in an exceedingly shaky condition.

We commend those many edifying moral rebukes in the money column of the London *Times*, addressed to the American people on reckless speculation, over-trading, unlimited credit, and the like, to the careful review and penitent consideration of our English cotemporary.

So strong is this habit, or so certain are the writers of the dullness of the community they address, that only a few months since, the stringency and threatened panic in the British market was solemnly explained by the money editor, on the theory that America was not paying her debts to England, and that the merchants were already dreading the result. It was of no consequence to the English "middle class" that this theory was a purely intellectual and fanciful speculation, having not the slightest foundation in fact, and that it was at once denied by the English houses in American trade. The hypothesis served to feed a vulgar prejudice. Now our cotemporary is obliged to admit that, since the panic has come, one of its causes, at least, was *not* inability on our part to pay.

It will be a curious and interesting study in psychology to watch how long this mode of treating great subjects and foreign interests will "go down" with the English people, and when the trick will become so stale as no longer to impose on the audience.

American Travel to Europe---Tides and Counter-Tides.

While the emigration from Europe to this country is only limited by the capacity of the Atlantic marine, the travel from this country to Europe is limited only by the extent to which first-class accommodations for passengers can be obtained upon first-class steamships. If it may be estimated that two hundred thousand passengers from the Old World will be landed upon our shores during the present year; it may also be estimated that in the same time Europe will be visited by fifty thousand travelers from the New World. Some recently-published estimates from the State Department showed that travel to Europe has been going on upon a larger scale this year than on any previous year; and this information is verified by what the newspaper reporters tell us from week to week of the crowded condition of each of the large number of European steamships that now sail from this port.

Thus is the Atlantic Ocean ceaselessly "vexed" (in a poetical sense) by the countless ships which bear these vast bodies hither and thither across its surface. The phenomenon is a marvel, and is without precedent until of late years. There were great and wonderful migrations of peoples in ancient times; and in each year of every century since the discovery of this continent, population has streamed hither from populous Europe; but the tide hitherward, as well as the tide thitherward, has now swollen to a magnitude that is possible only from the fact that we live in the age of steam.

The hitherward immigration comes to the New World for permanent settlement; the migration thence to the Old World is for purposes of temporary travel. Those who arrive here are mostly poor, and come to secure a livelihood and a home; those who leave here are mostly rich, and go abroad to spend the surplus of their fortunes. Yet both by the arrival of the one class and the travel of the other is the country benefited—viewing the subject largely and as a whole; and those who come as well as those who go to come again, are each, in their way, contributing to the material or intellectual aggrandizement of the American nation. The personal advantages acquired by the European emigrant to America touch on every point of his life and nature. The perfect personal freedom guaranteed by our Constitution emancipates from a thousand bonds the souls of those who have been born and reared under the political and ecclesiastical despotisms that dominate the greater part of the Old World. Our system of political equality gives to millions their first feelings of conscious manhood; the freedom of education and the universal diffusion of intelligence among us offer the opportunity of intellectual advancement to those who had previously no possibility of it; the ease with which any man can acquire a freehold offers to all something above serfdom or service; and the equal opportunity given to all in any path upon which they desire to run the race of life, or seek its prizes, enables every one to secure position, power or riches, according to his desires or merits. That these things are fully appreciated by the millions of Europe, the steady and ever-increasing volume of emigration hitherward abundantly proves; and that, upon their arrival here, they practically seize, as well as speedily see, their advantages, is rendered certain by the well-doing of the great body of the foreign-born population of the country.

The advantage that accrues to the immense body of Americans who now travel abroad has a more exclusive relation to the intellect. An American at middle life, or, for that matter, at any age, who has visited Paris, or London, or Berlin, or Rome—who has seen St. Peter's or St. Paul's, Notre Dame or the Cathedral of Cologne, the Louvre or the Vactican—who has got a glimpse at an Emperor or two, and had a glance at the "bloated aristocracy," with a distant view of their "castles," is likely to have more intelligent and comprehensive ideas upon many subjects than if he had not enjoyed these privileges. If, beside all this, he gives some little attention to national manners and customs, to languages and literatures, to faiths and formulas other than those in which he was brought up, he will obtain more knowledge, in an easier manner, than he could in any other possible way. And if the traveler, being a young man, should take a year or two at a university or gymnasium, (not muscular,) he would be the gainer in his future life, and after he came home, to an extent beyond computation. Tens of thousands of Americans now have these opportunities, and thousands embrace them; and to the latter fact and its influence we attribute in a great degree the higher order of scholarship, culture and thought that is now beginning to prevail in this country. In a political point of view, an American will suffer no detriment by travel abroad. All but the fools will acquire a deeper appreciation of the free political institutions which are fixed in this country; and while in this, as in other respects, all are likely to acquire greater liberality of sentiment, they will nevertheless more highly estimate the admirable adaptation of our own Constitution to our own historical character. In one respect—that of morals—many good people fear the influence of continental travel and residence upon the young men and women who now go abroad in such large numbers. "Parisian morals" is a frightful phrase in devout ears. But we think no one who is familiar with American society abroad will have any fears on this subject, at least any greater fears than they may justly have for those who are exposed to the temptations of any great city, New-York itself not excepted. On the whole, we think those fortunate who have the means and opportunity for enjoying the advantages of a season in Europe; and, if they do not, they should return better Republicans, Christians and men.

Another Spasm.

The Fenian ghost is walking again, although dead these past three months, and supposed to have been decently buried. The half million dupes who had bled—from the pocket—for "the Irish Republic," were feeling mingled relief and disgust; relief that the tax-gatherers of head centres and chief organizers had ceased their weekly rounds, and disgust that the cheerful contribution of half a million of dollars had gone no further toward the "liberation of Ireland" than to send a pack of idiots to Campo Bello Island and to support in kid gloves and champagne another crowd of humbugs in this City. The Fenian thermometer was far away below zero, and the life-giving current of greenbacks had been for more than a month fast frozen, when the great Chief Organizer appeared on the platform. His reception was unexpectedly cool. In spite of the natural tendency of the Irish to hurrah upon the least shadow of provocation, the masses did not hurrah, or if they did it was with a consumptive wheeze, reminding one of the earliest attempts of a Spring chicken at crowing. In fact, the C. O. I. R. fell into the great ocean of American Fenianism very much as a brick-bat might fall into a stagnant pool—there was a loud splash, a slight ripple, and in three days there were not three hundred men in the United States who would have crossed Broadway to see a cart-load of chief organizers. The avatar was a wretched fizzle; Bottom in his lion's skin was not a more transparent failure. A "green and yellow melancholy" spread over the "circles" and the "centres," and the bone and sinew turned away disheartened by the fatal marasmus that had evidently seized upon the expected but as yet unborn Republic.

Within two days, however, there has been a fluttering of sensation. Some self-appointed prophet has gone down into the valley of dry bones, and succeeded in giving the semblance of life to that which has practically been long since defunct. The telegraph wires are red hot with rushing special dispatches telling, in words as deep, as unintelligible (and as truthful) as those of the ancient Sybil, what wonderful transactions are "expected to take place" on the Canadian border. They startle us with the news that a ferocious army of "two hundred able-bodied young men" left Fitchburgh Depot (historical glory for Fitchburgh) by the 5½ P. M. train, (fortunate train!) for——ah, that would be telling. They were unarmed; but it is beyond question that two hundred Fenian wives and mothers are awaiting their arrival at the forty-fifth parallel of latitude, each with a broad shield, which she will present to her chosen warrior, with the Spartan injunction, to "return *with* it, or *on* it." The barbarian Press in Canada is in a fever. The "blow is about to be struck"—for the twentieth time. Base-born Government officials feel their knees smiting together; troops are hastily packing up crackers and cheese; railroads are called upon for rolling stock; the "military authorities are on the alert!" And, finally, and most important and correct—"nothing reliable can be found out."

If this spasm has the effect of reopening the purses of the credulous, and once more setting aflow the liberal stream of contributions that marked the earlier months of this absurd delusion, the conspirators will achieve their designs and the simple and well-meaning sons and daughters of Erin will be deliberately fleeced of more thousands of dollars for the benefit of a set of self-appointed leaders whose zeal for Irish independence, as they understand it, is only paralleled by their instinctive hatred of hard and honest work.

Our latest dispatches seem to indicate that there is really something in this flurry. It would be gratifying to everybody, after all the dreary flood of talk, if somebody would really *do* something. We await in feverish anxiety the great news of the Conquest of Canada and the raising of "the green above the red" on the battered and subjugated citadel of Quebec.

THE SITUATION OF EUROPE AND ITS PROSPECTS.

Pacific Policy of the United States—Policy of Europe—Objects of France—Power of Austria—France Foiled in its Ambition—The Sclavonian Power.

THE BEECHES, Monday, May 28, 1866.

If a man does not believe in total depravity, the situation of Europe must present the most unaccountable phenomena. Nor is that all. Nothing can account for its conduct in the last hundred and fifty years, but the hypothesis of both moral and political depravity. Of the last we in this country have no doubt, for we have founded, or attempted to found, a political system the direct opposite of that which prevails in Europe. We appeal to the people—that is ourselves—to determine what is for the general welfare; and we adopt no policy we do not believe for the best. The consequence is, that in our foreign policy, *we are the most peaceful country on earth*. It is now eighty-three years since our Government was established on a permanent basis, and in that time we have had but *five years* of foreign war. The war with Great Britain was forced upon us, by the necessity of remaining forever in commercial vassalage, or of vindicating our independence. The war with Mexico was of short duration, and having gained possession of the whole country, we quietly marched out, taking nothing but the then uninhabited territory of California, whose value we did not then know. Strictly speaking, we have shown not the least desire for war, or conquest, or aggression upon anybody. We are a commercial people, and must defend the freedom of the seas—which brought us into war with Great Britain, by which that freedom was established, we trust, forever. We have American principles and must defend them. Hence, if France obstinately maintained her position in Mexico, we should have war inevitably. Gen. GRANT is right in his views on that subject. But, what have we done? The war of the rebellion was ended, and immense armies were at our command, which would have swept every Frenchman there into the Gulf of Mexico. But what did we? Quietly disbanded our armies, and innocently assumed the word of France to be true, that she would leave Mexico. There is not a Government in Europe would have done that. But we have done it, trusting to the honor of France rather than the force of arms. Justice only has been the principal of our foreign policy, and that fact is the noblest attribute in the character of the American nation. I cannot recollect an instance in history in which justice was ever before made an elementary principle in foreign policy. But what has been the conduct, and what is the situation of the European nations in regard to their foreign policy? Exactly the reverse. The lust of dominion, the avarice of power, the ambition of potentates are the ruling elements in every political transaction of Europe. Why does not NAPOLEON like the Treaties of 1815? Because they limited France to its old boundaries before the wars of the First NAPOLEON. Why does Prussia want to seize and hold the Holstein-Schleswig Duchies? For the same reason that FREDERICK the Great seized and held Silesia—to advance and strengthen the rising monarchy of the house of BRANDENBURG. But Austria is not now so weak as in the young days of MARIE THERESA, and Prussia will probably be arrested in her ambitious career. Of all the ambitious projects in Europe, that of the house of Piedmont and of all Italy, to become a united Italian nation, is the most reasonable and just. There are no such differences in the Italian Provinces, that they should be disunited. There are still, however, two jobs to be done which may make a great disturbance; one is to dislodge the temporal power of the Pope, and the other to restore Venice. Both require great ability to manage, but both will be done. At present Venice seems to be the point of threatened collision. But why should Austria seek to provoke an attack there when she has Prussia on her hands? Probably she does not. The attack is on the other side. It is not very improbable that there is really a Treaty of Alliance between France, Italy and Prussia. It corresponds with the known purposes of each Power—Prussia to get Holstein and the small German Principalities, Italy to get Venetia, and France to get the boundary of the Rhine. It is a very pretty plan, but upon what ideas and facts do they calculate for success? First, that the old Lion, England, is unnerved and unwilling to interfere; that she is like Sampson in the arms of Delilah—sunk in commercial effeminancy. Perhaps this is true. The *entente cordiale* long since gave notice to the world that the martial glory of England had declined. Englishmen may think that a wise and sagacious policy, but it reminds me of the declining days of Rome. But is there no other power to interfere? France thinks that Austria, though a very strong power in itself, is not able to cope with such gigantic forces as this alliance. Very likely. But we must remember that Austria has vast resources behind her. They tried exactly the same scheme with MARIE THERESA, and failed, though she was ultimately obliged to give up Silesia. It may happen again, though

"From hill to hill the beacon's rousing blaze
Spreads wide the hope of plunder and of praise;
The fierce Croatian and the wild Hussar,
With all the sons of ravage crowd the war."

The Austrian Empire must embrace at this time thirty-five millions of people, and though apparently divided in races, there is no part of them who will not rally to the war-standard against France. Add to these Bavaria, Baden and Wurtemberg, whose people dislike Prussia, and you have a solid mass of tremendous power. But will Prussia undertake this war solely for the benefit of France? I doubt that very much. I cannot think there is so much folly in any educated people. But let us go on the theory of a war. Is there any evidence that Prussia or France will gain anything by it? Let us go back two hundred years, and see what has been the history of French wars. In that period France has been in almost continued war—for what? To gain the boundary of the Rhine or the dominion of Italy. Has she accomplished it? Not in the least; she is precisely where she was before; after an almost ceaseless flow of blood and countless cost of treasure, LOUIS XIV. began a long reign by overthrowing half the neighboring nations, and ended it with France driven within her boundaries, the nation exhausted, and its glory waning. NAPOLEON did exactly the same. You will look in vain on the map of Europe for any conquest or acquisition made by NAPOLEON. Some one asked me, What did NAPOLEON accomplish? Politically, nothing; morally,

He left a name at which the world grew pale,
To point a moral and adorn a tale.

Beginning his march with unparalleled success, his career from Marengo to Jena was attended with unclouded splendor. His first real check was on the Danube, and the battle of Wagram, though called a victory, was, in fact, a real defeat. Although he marched through a large part of Germany, he had no more valuable success there than the Romans had before him. Behind the Rhine and Danube there yet rise heavy masses of people who defy the power of France. The conduct of Prussia may for a time divide or bewilder the people of Northern Germany, but it will be only temporary. If France undertakes to march one step forward because Germany is divided, she will unite the Germanic tribes as she did before, and the Hun and the Cossack will again encamp in Paris. And are you quite sure, my good reader, that if they do, the world will be much the worse for it? If France and England and Germany had been wise enough to profit by the awful lesson of the French Revolution they would not need another. But, alas! what is human wisdom?

France is no doubt practically a better nation than she was when ROUSSEAU taught sentiment, VOLTAIRE philosophy, and the Bourbons morals. All the shocks and lessons of revolutions are not in vain; but how little has been gained we can know, when we reflect that the LOUIS NAPOLEON, with all the fraud and imposture which attends his Government, still reigns in France. You observe that I speak constantly of France, as the pivot on which the political system of Europe turns. Whatever lies on the surface, I am convinced this is the fact. I doubt whether there will be a war between Austria and Prussia, because I think this fact will be seen.

But, after all, is not Hamlet left out of the play? Is the Sclavonian, who marched from the Volga to Paris, of no account in this matter? You may rest assured that if there is a serious attack on the Austrian Empire, the Russian will be there. Now, throw the whole Sclavonic race into the Austrian scale, and where are you? But is this all? The Lion of England is no doubt old and lazy; but do you think he will strike no blow when France seizes Belgium?

I think it probable either that the war will blow over, or that in the end it will be one of tremendous magnitude, involving social and political revolutions of vast consequence.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

Amusements.

THE ORPHEON FESTIVAL.—Mr. JEROME HOPKINS' first "Spring-tide Singing Jubilee," on the plan of the annual festival of the Sons of the Clergy in London, takes place to-day at Cooper Institute. The singers are the boys and girls whom Mr. HOPKINS has educated in the art of music. He has been at infinite pains to establish free schools of music, and almost unaided has succeeded in teaching many hundred youngsters, who to-day take part in his festival. Mr. HOPKINS is an earnest worker in a good cause, and we hope that he will derive encouragement from the present laudable experiment. It is something for the public to hear such a mass of young voices. HAYDN was overwhelmed with the impression which a boy choir made upon him in St. Paul's Cathedral. It is something which can neither be analyzed nor described, but of its potency there is no doubt. An orchestra is provided for the occasion, which will be under the thoroughly competent direction of Mr. THEODORE THOMAS. The soloists are Signors BOSCHETTI, Signor ORLANDINI, Mr. S. B. MILLS, Mr. ROBERT GOLDBECK, Mr. JOSEPH JEWETT, Jr., and Mr. WYLIE.

ENGLISH OPERA.—The fourth performance of the "Doctor of Alcantara" will be given at the French Theatre to-night. The work has hit the public taste, and improves in repetition. It is light, melodious and pleasing. Mr. DRAPER's enterprise, we are glad to notice, is meeting with complete success. The house is crowded nightly with fashionable audiences.

IRVING HALL.—Blind TOM opened here last evening, and will play until Saturday night. The series of entertainments are Farewell, and TOM does his best to make them interesting. The attendance last evening was good.

FENIANISM GALVANIZED.

All Sorts of Stories from All Sorts of Sources.

Several Dozen Unarmed Men Gone Somewhere.

Madame Rumor Says it is All Up with Canada.

The British Lion to be Slaughtered This Very Night.

Seizure of Arms Without Hands and Impressment of Rolling Stock.

Catechization of the C. O. I. R. Stephens in Philadelphia.

The Questioner Hustled Off the Stage.

The Ancient Henry to be Compensated and no Turpentine Warmed.

Buffalo, Thursday, May 31.

Another body of men arrived here last night from the West, said to be a Fenian regiment. About one thousand have come altogether, and more are expected.

Nothing can be learned from the men beyond that they are laborers, bound for California.

They have apparently no arms, but it is understood there are plenty secreted here.

It is pretty generally thought that a raid on Canada from this neighborhood is determined on.

There is no excitement here. No one believes in the success of any movement the Fenians may make.

Buffalo, Thursday, May 31.

It is rumored that the Fenians intend moving on Her Majesty's dominions to-night; but nothing reliable can be found out.

Buffalo, Thursday, May 31.

A break-down of the train beyond Cleveland seems to have interfered with the Fenian plans. On the arrival of the 10 o'clock train at the Lake Shore depot to-night, the Fenian managers here had several heavy wagons at the outside; but nothing was received, and after a consultation the men and wagons disappeared.

Philadelphia, Thursday, May 31.

James Stephens addressed an audience of about 800 persons to-night at National Hall. After his speech he requested that questions might be asked him, whereupon a gentleman upon the platform asked the following:

First—Whether the Fenian Brotherhood, organized as it was, for the liberation of Ireland, had not been used by bad men, perjurers and others, for the destruction of its purposes?

Second—Whether in future the same means may not be employed for the benefit of English diplomacy, resulting, as it seems, in the confederation of the Canadian Colonies and the limitation of Irish suffrage?

Third—Whether the course of the Fenian Brotherhood under its present and past leaders has not been injurious instead of advantageous to the interests of Irish liberty?

Fourth—Whether you, James Stephens, are not a British agent employed for the purpose of destroying the influence of American-Irishmen in rescuing their native country from the thraldom of the British Government?

The proposer of these questions stated that he merely offered them in order that direct and unequivocal answers might be made by Mr. Stephens, to correct the suspicions regarding him entertained by newspapers and the public generally. No answer was made to them, however, and the proposer was hustled off the stage.

Mr. Stephens in an eloquent style called upon Irishmen to rush to the rescue of their country.

Questions were asked by the audience as to the disposal of funds, and how he came to escape while other patriots were left to perish.

The replies seemed satisfactory to a majority of the audience.

Philadelphia, Thursday, May 31.

It is reported that three companies of Fenians leave here this evening to join the party now on the Northern frontier.

Boston, Thursday, May 31.

Two hundred able-bodied young men left the Fitchburg depot by the 5:30 train this afternoon. They were quiet, well-behaved and unarmed. Nothing could be learned of their destination, but report says they were Fenians, and had tickets for Ogdensburg.

New-Haven, Conn., Thursday, May 31.

A Fenian company, one hundred strong, left here to-night, going north. Another company follows soon.

Toronto, C. W., Thursday, May 31.

Reports that the Great Western trains have been stopped or interrupted in consequence of Fenian movements, are incorrect. They continue to run precisely as usual. There is very little excitement.

The military authorities are on the alert, and all needful precautions have been taken.

(*Special Dispatch to the New-York Herald.*)

Toronto, C. W., Thursday, May 31.

The excitement is increasing, and volunteering has again commenced with energy. The news of the determination of the Government to call out volunteers caused great rejoicing. There is no alarm, and business is going on as usual; every "grapevine" is eagerly devoured, and the newspaper and telegraph offices are besieged.

The entire press write in the belief that the blow is about to be struck. Rumor says the Fenians are collecting on the line of the St. Lawrence. The Cabinet was called together to-day, and Ministers are hurrying to Ottawa. The *Evening Telegraph* has reliable special from Hamilton, saying that at 11 o'clock this morning the troops there were called out by bugle, and ample preparations have been made by the Great Western Railroad Company for an emergency. It also has a dispatch from Buffalo, dated 2 P. M., saying the Fenians are constantly receiving additions to their numbers. They are very secretive and will divulge nothing except that they are going to California. It is believed that Sweeney has sent unarmed men into the province to rise at night and seize the arms in the Government buildings on the frontier.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Herald.

Toronto, Thursday, May 31.

The *Daily Telegraph* of this evening has a special dispatch from Montreal to-day, saying: One thousand stand of arms were seized at St. Albans yesterday, concealed in boxes marked "machinery." When seized they were turned over to the American authorities at Burlington. The sensation created here last night is great.

La Minerve says the Pope has declared himself in favor of the Confederation.

The *Telegraph* says that the Great Western Company, which had received notice to be ready to move troops, have telegraphed to the Grand Trunk Company to allow them the use of their rolling stock.

Col. Durie received orders this morning from Ottawa to notify all corps in this district to be ready to move at once for active service, if required.

The city during the morning has been rather excited, and since early morning our office has been crowded with citizens eager for the latest news.

Canadians now admit that Sweeney is desperately in earnest, and will attempt invasion. The Government are loudly censured for withdrawing troops from the frontier, and leaving the border towns at the mercy of the Fenians.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Herald.

Toronto, C. W., Thursday, May 30—Midnight.

An Ottawa dispatch says that the Government is fully aware of the movement of Fenians, and prepared. The Railway Companies are awake to the danger, and have everything ready to load troops at a moment's notice. The troops are not yet called out, but can be on the way to the frontier at three hours' notice.

Private despatches from Hamilton say the *Daily Telegraph* statement is incorrect about stopping the through trains. The British Consul only recommended the removal of surplus stock from the bridge; but [illegible] tion is correct in every particular. The troops here are under arms to-night.

(*Special Dispatch to the Herald.*)

Toronto, Thursday, May 31—10 P. M.

A Cabinet Council was held at Ottawa to-day. No advices have been received as to the nature of the deliberations.

Troops are under orders to march to-morrow. Four hundred leave here in the morning for Fort Colborne. The men are now congregating at the drill sheds and evince much enthusiasm at the prospects of a fight.

The Grand Trunk and Great Western Railroad Volunteer Battalions are mustering for active service.

The argument in Murphy's case has been adjourned till to-morrow noon.

A cipher dispatch from Buffalo says the Fenians, at their headquarters to-night, are armed with muskets and bayonets.

It is currently rumored on the street that they will move some time to-night. This may be merely street rumors. They are constantly receiving numerous additions to their numbers.

This confirms the private despatches received here, and the general belief is that the Fenians will cross at Fort Erie to-night, simultaneously with attacks at other points.

Troops here are under arms, but the military authorities in Montreal and other places refuse to give the Press any hint of what they are doing.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Meeting of the Impartial Suffrage League—Speeches from Hon. Mr. McKee, Col. Stoker and Ex-Gov. Boutwell.

Boston, Thursday, May 31.

The Impartial Suffrage League held a meeting in Faneuil Hall at noon to-day, at which Gov. Bullock presided. The meeting, though not large, was enthusiastic. A series of resolutions were presented, which declare:

First—That the same spirit which caused the rebellion still threatens to postpone, and it may, unless conquered, prevent a beneficent and permanent peace.

Second—The consummation of the work of national security and safety demands the earnest coöperation of the entire loyal people.

Third—Thanks to Congress for its courage, firmness and fidelity in resisting the admission of rebels to Congress.

Fourth—The true doctrine of reconstruction is that defeated rebels have no civil or political rights which loyal men are bound to respect; and that all loyal men, without regard to race or color, are entitled to equal rights, as citizens of a Government which derives its just powers from the consent of the governed.

Fifth—The restoration of political power to the authors of the rebellion would be an act of unparalleled political folly.

Sixth—The exercise by Congress of the power to exclude the whole people of the rebel States from representation involves the power to exclude a part and to admit a part.

Seventh—The right of Congress to prescribe the qualifications of voters for the election of President, Vice-President, and members of Congress is essential to the harmonious working of our Republican system, and to the very existence of our Republican Government.

Eighth—Sectional animosities had their origin in denying equal civil and political rights to all men before the law.

Ninth—A call upon Congress to carry out the principles of the foregoing resolutions is made.

Hon. Mr. McKee, of Kentucky; Col. Stoker, of Tennessee, and Ex-Gov. Boutwell, made speeches in support of the doctrines of the resolution, complimenting Congress, and severely denouncing President Johnson.

OHIO.

Railroad Accident—One Person Killed and Several Injured.

Cleveland, Thursday, May 31.

The train from Sandusky to-day stopped on account of a broken engine three miles west from here, and was run into by the Day Express train from Toledo.

One lady, name unknown, was killed, and four or five other persons seriously and several slightly injured. Their names will be furnished as soon as obtained.

President Newell, of the Toledo Road, and Superintendents Flint and Bucher are doing everything for the relief of the injured in their power.

There will be no detention of travel as the track is undisturbed.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Arrest on Suspicion.

Honesdale, Penn., Thursday, May 31.

The Sheriff of this county arrested two men here to-day, who had with them a large quantity of black and figured silks, broadcloths, shawls, &c., which they claim to have bought of Hugh McKay, No. 12 Dey-street, New-York. The names given by them are P. H. Larkin and —— Butler. The goods are supposed to be those advertised March 9 as stolen from the bonded warehouse.

TENNESSEE.

A Grand Tournament—A Disconcerted Yankee Loses the Prize.

Clarksville, Tenn., Thursday, May 31.

At the grand tournament for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the Confederate dead the receipts were over $30,000.

The first prize for tilting at rings was won by W. A. Elliot. Mr. Hood, a "Yankee" competitor, who tried with Mr. Elliot, was so disconcerted at the last run by derisive cheers, that he lost the prize.

KENTUCKY.

The Episcopal Convention—Tobacco Sales.

Louisville, Ky., Thursday, May 31, 1866.

At the National Tobacco Fair, the first premium hogsheads of leaf tobacco, grown in Hart County, Ky., sold for $5 50 per pound—the highest price ever paid anywhere.

The Episcopal Convention to-day spent most of its time in the attempt to elect an Assistant Bishop. No result was reached.

Fire in St. Louis.

St. Louis, Wednesday, May 30.

The storage warehouse of Freeman & Co., on Elm-street, between Second and Third, containing 600 bales of cotton, 400 bbls. of flour, 1,600 bbls. of salt, and 200 bales of hay was burned to-night. All its contents were destroyed. Loss estimated at $100,000. Insured mainly in Eastern companies.

The United States bonded warehouse, connecting in the rear with the burned warehouse belonging to the same firm, containing from four to five thousand barrels of whisky, was also considerably damaged; but the whisky was saved.

State Sportsmen's Convention.

Palmyra, N. Y., Thursday, May 31.

On the second day of the State Sportsmen's Convention, Seth Green won the first prize casting-fly, and H. H. Morse the second.

In the State shoot, Robert Newell's side won by 21 birds, and the ties of yesterday were shot off.

To-day, J. Wilmer, of Niagara Falls, won the first prize, and Robert Newell, of Buffalo, the second.

Firemen's Parade at Poughkeepsie.

Poughkeepsie, Thursday, May 31.

There will be a grand parade of firemen here to-morrow. Extensive preparations have been made, as a large crowd is expected to be present. The Police have made arrangements to receive and properly take care of any squads of thieves or rowdies who may come from New-York.

From the Far West.

Omaha, Nebraska, Thursday, May 31.

The *Deer Lodge*, the first steamer of the season from Fort Benton, arrived to-day. She made the downward trip in ten days. The river is in good boating condition from Fort Benton down. A Government ferry-boat on Sun River was destroyed by the Indians recently. Neither the route from Fort Benton or that from Muscle Shell is yet open to the Montana mines, on account of the hostility of the Indians.

New Catholic Cathedral in Portland.

Portland, Me., Thursday, May 31.

The corner stone of the new Catholic Cathedral in this city was laid this afternoon by Right Rev. Bishop Bacon, assisted by the clergy of the diocese, with great ceremony, in the presence of a great concourse of spectators.

Suicide in Poughkeepsie.

Poughkeepsie, Thursday, May 31.

A young man named Jacob Anthes, committed suicide in this city this afternoon by blowing his brains out with a revolver. Cause—embarrassment in business and love. The affair has created considerable excitement.

Found Drowned.

Fort Hamilton, Thursday, May 31.

The body of a young woman was found here to-day, sewed up in a bed-tick, with the initials "K. B." on the clothing. An inquest was held by Justice Bennett.

The Season at Cape May.

Philadelphia, Thursday, May 31.

The first train of passenger cars over the bridge to the island to-day brought excursionists [illegible]

AFFAIRS IN BRAZIL.

Progress of the War with Paraguay.

OPERATIONS OF THE BRAZILIAN FLEET.

Serious Disaster to a Brazilian Iron-clad.

Attempted Surprise by the Paraguayans.

AMERICAN EMIGRATION TO BRAZIL.

The steamship *Morning Star*, Capt. E. Howes, from Rio de Janeiro, arrived at this port last night.

The *Morning Star* left Rio de Janeiro May 4, Bohia May 8, Pernambuco May 11, Mara 17th, St. Thomas 25th, with mails and passengers to Garrison & Allen.

Left at Rio, United States gunboat *Shomokin* and supply-ship *Onward*.

The United States frigate *Susquehannah* left Rio April 27 for New-York *via* St. Thomas.

Left at St. Thomas, United States gunboat *Bienville*, to sail same day for Ponce, P. R.

May 23, 10 A. M., off Montserrat, W. I., signaled English bark *Fontabelle*, of London, for Jamaica, and English bark *Westmorland*, bound west.

OUR RIO CORRESPONDENCE.

Rio de Janeiro, Friday, 4th May, 1866.

The latest advices from the River Plate give us the hope that the war with Paraguay will soon come to an end, as it is at present the all absorbing question. I will begin by giving your readers an account of all that has happened here during the last month.

After a delay of nearly ten months, active operations have at last been commenced. The allied fleet, composed of about thirty vessels, including four iron-clads, left its moorings at Corrientes, and, proceeding up the river, anchored in two divisions opposite the territory of the little Republic of Paraguay. The allied army, consisting of about 50,000 men of all arms, also advanced towards the western bank of the River Paraná.

The first work of the fleet was to sound the river and examine its channels, in order to obtain the best ford for the crossing of the army. This was accomplished under some difficulty, as I will mention hereafter, and it was resolved to cross at a place called Paso da Patria, although defended by the small fortress of Itapiru.

In consequence of this decision, the Admiral, Viscount Tamandare, sent an expedition up the Parana River on the 21st of March, composed of two gunboats and one iron-clad, for the purpose of taking the soundings and bearings of the ford and other passes in the river. The first expedition did not go very far from the *Paso de Patria*, but performed its work well, under a brisk fire of the enemy, who, besides firing from the foot of Itapini, that commands the Paso, brought three flat-boats to the bank of the river and moving them close to the rocks which line the coast, poured into the gun-boats a lively fire that, however, did very little damage on the first day. These flat-boats are roughly built, but have answer their purpose very well, they are about 40 to fifty feet long, flush-decked and carry one sixty-eight pounder smooth-bore gun. As they draw very little water, they can be taken to any part of of the river and hiding behing the rocks, annoy the fleet constantly.

DISASTER TO A BRAZILIAN IRON-CLAD.

Other expeditions followed in the ensuing days with a very insignificant loss to the allies, until the 27th, when, on the return of a reconnoitering party, and after a bombardment of a few hours by two iron-clads, the *Tamandaré* and *Bahia*, against the fort of Itapiru and a flat-boat, as the iron-clads were about retiring down the river, two sixty-eight-pound shots from the fort struck a porthole of the *Tamandare*, and, breaking into many pieces, flew inside the casemate, making a terrible havoc in that small space, where all the officers and most of the crew were collected, putting 34 men *hors-de-combat*; of the former only a Second Lieutenant escaped. This being the first serious loss suffered by the Brazilian fleet, naturally caused a very sorrowful impression throughout the country, and especially in this city, where the Captain, quite a young man, was esteemed by all, as one of the bravest officers of the Imperial Navy.

On the 10th ult. the first battle was fought between Brazilian and Paraguayan soldiers. The Imperial forces alone having taken possession of a small island in front of Itapirie and about half way across the ford, the Paraguayans attempted to dislodge them, and having embarked a force about of 900 men in 50 canoes, paddled silently across the channel and landed a little before dawn, close to a battery of nine rifled guns hastily erected by the Brazilians; the pickets, however, saw them in time, and having given the alarm, the garrison, consisting of nearly the same number of men as the enemy, were quickly formed in line-of-battle, and as the Paraguayans drew near the Brazilians poured a murderous volley into their ranks, and followed it up by a bayonet charge drove them to the beach, killing over 600 (?) of them, taking 64 prisoners, 30 canoes and 700 muskets. The Brazilian loss is reported at 43 kiled and 106 wounded; the Colonel commanding the garrisen and three of his staff were killed some time after the conflict by the explosion of a shell, while writing the official report of the events of the day.

Immediately after this victory, Gen. Osorio issued the following proclamation to his troops:

> Soldiers of the Imperial Army: The bank that lies before you is the end of your hardships and of the sacrifices of the Brazilian nation.
>
> The time of expiation is come to that cruel enemy who devastated our defenceless fields and committed so many acts of ferocity against disarmed settlements.
>
> The ingrate upon whom Brazil has bestowed so many favors, will see now that we do not fear the importance of his resources. Very soon, but rather late, he shall know that the generous policy of the Imperial Government toward Paraguay was inspired by the magnanimity of its principles, and by the nobleness of the Brazilian character.
>
> Soldiers and fellow-countrymen! I have witnessed your constancy in suffering, your serenity in the midst of great privations.
>
> You have shown the most brilliant example of devotion to your country, whose call you obeyed with enthusiasm, coming from the remotest points of the Empire to gather around the national banner. I profit by this solemn moment to thank you in the name of Brazil and of the Government of His Majesty the Emperor.
>
> Soldiers! The mission of commanding free men is an easy one; to show them the path of duty is sufficient.
>
> Your road lies before you. It is not necessary to tell you that the vanquished enemy and the Paraguayan disarmed or peaceful should be sacred to an army composed of men of honor and heart.
>
> Let us once more show to the world that the Brazilian legions in the River Plate war only against despotism and fraternise with the people.
>
> Forward, soldiers!
>
> MANUEL LUIZ OSORIO.

The 1st of May was a day of great rejoicing in this Capital. A Brazilian gunboat arrived from Buenos Ayres, bearing the important news of the invasion of Parguay by a division of the allied army, about 10,000 stoong, on the morning of the 16th ult. They crossed the river, not at Paso da Patria, as before intended, but about three miles further out, at the southwestern extremity of the Republic, advanced slowly toward Itapiru, following the bank of the Parana, had a slight skirmish with the pickets of the enemy, and encamped close to the landing, as it rained very hard through the day;

On the following morning they again advanced, supported by the fleet. The Paraguayans attacked them with considerable bravery and great tenacity, as usual, but only brought 3,500 men to the field, who were completely routed, losing two pieces of artillery, one flag, a great number of muskets, and about 400 men killed and wounded. The Brazilian loss was 40 killed and 180 wounded.

The Paraguayans abandoned Itapirie and retired to their camp, which is reported to be fully entrenched and fortified. It is incredible that they will attempt to offer any resistance there, because it is within range of the artillery of the fleet; it is possible, however, and it will only be one more blunder to add to the many they have already committed; an attack on it was to be made on the 23d.

On the 18th the allies hoisted their national flag on the Fort Itapirie, and the balance of the army continued to cross at the ford.

OPENING OF THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

The Emperor opened Parliament in person yesterday. His Majesty's speech on that occasion was not an important one; he announced the birth of a prince, son of his youngest daughter, the Princess Leopoldina, and congratulated the country on its tranquility during the war, and rejoiced at the victories won by by the allied forces in the river Platte. His Majesty also called the attention of Parliament to the state of the Empire, which is not at all flattering.

An association of foreign and native merchants, and others, was formed here a few months ago for the purpose of encouraging emigration (specially American) into this country, but as yet they have not been able to do much, partly because of the war, and partly because the Constitution will have to be amended before the association can be of any great utility.

The *Morning Star*, that leaves to-day, came in two days after her time; she was very anxiously expected by Brazilians and Americans. Her delay was caused by the bad management of some of the agents of the Company in the northern ports, who do not seem to take much interest in the enterprise. In this port, at present, such is not the case, for no one could have been selected as a representative of the Company more competent than the gentleman now occupying that position, Mr. B. Cayman, who has the sympathies of all who know him, and is very active in promoting the interests of this great line.

J. M. B.

LATEST FROM THE RIVER PLATE.

Just before the closing of the New-York mail, the English packet arrived from Montevideo, with dates to the 29th ult. The Paraguayans did not wait to be attacked by the allies, but set fire to their camp on the morning of the 23d, and fell back to Humaita.

The allied army is beginning to march on that stronghold. I believe I will be able to give your readers news of the end of the war by the next packet (English) of the 9th inst.

J. W. B.

FROM MEMPHIS.

Steamboat Explosion—Eight Lives Lost—Large Number of Scalded—Sixty Persons Supposed to be Injured—Another Steamer Snagged—Fire in Memphis.

Memphis, Thursday, May 31.

The steamer *City of Memphis*, from New-Orleans for St. Louis, exploded at the foot of Buck Island, 40 miles below here, at 8 o'clock this morning.

The forward cabin was torn away and the boat set on fire. She had 28 cabin and 60 deck passengers. The following are lost:

Mr. Smith, Evansville, Ind.; Mrs. Donne, of Deagle's Varieties; Pilot Frank Perdue, George Britton, steersman; George Hanger, St. Louis; First Engineer Harrison Fox, Second Steward C. A. Hambleton, Cabin Boy James Robinson.

The following were scalded: Mrs. Selden, Jefferson, Texas; Samuel Harris, Second Mate, leg broken; Second Engineer, Burns, leg broken; Third Engineer, Smith, slightly.

About sixty persons were lost or injured.

The steamboat *St. Patrick* brought up the survivors.

The *Memphis* was owned by the Atlantic Steamship Company, and was valued at $90,000. She was uninsured.

The steamer *Prairie State* struck a snag at South Bend, Arkansas River, on Tuesday night, and sunk over her lower decks. She was owned in St. Louis. She will be raised. No further particulars have been received.

The clothing store of M. Ullman, in Front-street, was destroyed by fire this morning. The flames communicated to the commission house of Neville, Rose & Co. The fire spread rapidly, but was finally checked. The loss is about $30,000, mostly insured.

The Presbyterian Assembly.

St. Louis, Thursday, May 31.

Rev. William Ferguson, Commissioner from the Zanesville (Ohio) Presbytery, was expelled from the Old School Assembly to-day, for writing an offensive letter to the Ohio *Statesman*, and for which he could make no satisfactory explanation.

The vote for expulsion was very large. This is the worst case of the kind that has ever occurred. The motion for expulsion was made by Dr. Krebs. Drs. West and Boardman spoke in the Louisville Presbytery case to-day. The assembly decided to take a final vote on the above case at one o'clock to-morrow.

Fires in St. Louis.

St. Louis, Thursday, May 31.

The building on Market-street opposite the Court-house known as Wyman's Hall, recently occupied as the Metropolitan Theatre, and several adjoining stores, were burned to-night. Loss $150,000; partially insured.

The loss by the fire of Wednesday night is much larger than was at first supposed. About 2,500 barrels of whisky were burned. The total loss is over $200,000; mostly insured.

The Government tax on the whisky was not paid.

From New-Orleans.

New-Orleans, Thursday, May 31.

Cotton easier: sales to-day 900 bales; low middling, 35c.@36c.; to-day's receipts 199 bales. Sterling exchange, 53. Freights on cotton to New-York ½c.@9-16c.

The weather continues bad for cotton.

Morrison's drug-store, No. 12 Magazine-street, was burned at midnight last night. Loss $80,000; insured for $40,000. The adjoining stores were badly injured.

The steamship for Vera Cruz leaves here June 7.

The Buck-Eye Races.

Cincinnati, Thursday, May 31.

At the Buck-Eye Race Course, yesterday, the first race, mile heats, best three in five, for which there were three entries, was won by Mr. Underwood's four-year-old *Revolver*, with full weight up. The time of the second heat was 1:44¼, and this is considered the fastest time on record.

The Steamer Somerset in Baltimore.

Baltimore, Thursday, May 31.

The steamer *Somerset*, from Liverpool, arrived here about 12 o'clock last night, having made the trip in thirteen days and a half. She brings a very large and valuable cargo, and nearly 200 passengers, all of whom are in good health.

A Lady's Appeal.

New-York, Thursday, May 31, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow me, through the medium of your paper, to express the desire that is felt by many ladies in this City, that we should have some afternoon lectures? Many of us are, unfortunately, unprovided with an obliging escort to accompany us in the evening, and are consequently prevented from hearing much that we should enjoy. Theatrical managers have consideration for us; Dr. Colton takes pity on us; but our eyes are constantly reading most tempting and tantalizing advertisements of Gough, Gallaher, &c., who deliver their lectures in the evening only, which debars those of us who are unprotected females from the pleasure of attending.

Won't you persuade Mr. Gallaher to repeat his lecture on "Ireland and the Irish," by daylight? Why should we not have literary *matinées*, as well as dramatic and musical? 'Tis surely as desirable to cultivate the literary taste of the ladies, as their love for music or the drama. Will not some one act on this suggestion? ONE OF SIX HUNDRED.

The West Point Examinations.—The 1st day of June is fixed by the regulations of West Point as the day for the commencement of the annual examination. Maj.-Gen. Cullum, Superintendent of the Military Academy, has given notice of a change in the programme for this year. The review before the Board of Visitors will take place on Monday, June 4, and the examination will commence on Tuesday, June 5.

The Rebel Steamer Shenandoah.—The attention of shipowners and masters, who have lost chronometers, sextants, &c., by the captures of the pirate *Shenandoah*, is directed to an advertisement in another column.

Markets by Telegraph.

Oswego, Thursday, May 31.

Flour active and steady; sales 2,500 bbls., at $10 25 for No. 1 Spring; $12 10 for Spring; $12 for Red Winter; $15 for double-extra. Wheat lower; sales last night, 10,800 bbls. No. 1 Milwaukee Club; 205 bbls. to-day. Higher prices were asked, but the market opened and closed quiet. Corn opened steady, but closed quiet, and nominally lower; sales 15,000 bushels No. 1 Illinois at 74c. Oats held at 50c.@51c. for Illinois. Other Grains scarce and nominal. Canal Freights dull; Flour, 38c.; Wheat, 9½c.; Corn, 8c.; Oats 5c. to New-York. Lake Imports—200 bbls. Flour, 51,500 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn. Canal Exports—460 bbls. Flour, 33,000 bushels Wheat, 7,800 bushels Corn, 7,400 bushels Peas.

Chicago, Thursday, May 31.

Flour active. Wheat dull and declined 1c.@1½c.; sales at $1 64½@$1 65 for No. 1, and $1 10@$1 11 for No. 2. Corn dull at 53c. for No. 1 and 52c. for No. 2. Oats dull at 32c.@33c. for No. 1, and 30c.@31c. for No. 2. Mess Pork declined 25c. Bonded Highwines $2 23. Freights dull and declined 2½c.; Corn, 12c.@12½c. to Buffalo. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 40,000 bushels Wheat, 239,000 bushels Corn, 79,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 419,000 bushels Corn, 48,000 bushels Oats.

Cincinnati, Thursday, May 31.

Flour and Wheat dull. Whisky firm at $2 24, in bond. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Lard 22c. Gold 139.

A CARD.

FROM THE PASSENGERS AND OFFICERS NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP ENGLAND.

To] Rev. A. Martin, Roman Catholic Clergyman: New-York, 26th of May:

Dear Sir: We sincerely wish publicly to express, through the medium of the New-York and other papers, our deep appreciation of the manner in which you risked your life in the conscientious performance of your Christian duty when cholera raged as a plague on board this ship, striking almost all with panic. You cheered the well with words of kind encouragement, and to the sick you offered the consolation of religion.

The disease having now terminated on board, you have Christianlike and bravely offered your services on board the Hospital Ship to attend the ill-fated passengers of the steamship *Virginia*, again to undergo the same fatigue and same trials you had hitherto experienced. Again testifying our due appreciation of your worth, and expressing our thanks for your noble services, we have the honor to remain your sincere friends, fellow-passengers and well wishers,

R. W. Grace, Com'der.
L. B. McCulloch, M. D., Surgeon S. S. *England*.
T. C. Owen, Purser.
N. W. J. Heath, M. D.
Capt. J. Kennedy.
Dr. Richard Thomas, Jr.
John D. ——.
Michael O'Grady.
A. T. Harshan.
John P. Roe.
John Barton.
Thos. Allan.
Wm. L. Mager.
Thos. Hughes, Ch. Steward.
C. Fairbairn, Chief Eng'r.
Dr. Albert Koelger.
John Boothunan.
Herbert E. Smith.
A. Lambrose.
J. Dogrin.
A. Laurinson, Chief Officer.
Peter Christie, 3d Officer.
D. M. Tucker, 2d Officer.
J. E. Heselton, 4th Officer.
On behalf of the steerage passengers:
Albert Jarrets.
Joseph Louis.
Denis Coffrey.
George May.

FROM THE CAPTAIN AND OFFICERS NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP VIRGINIA.

To Rev. A. Martin, Roman Catholic Clergyman, New-York, May 25, 1866:

Dear Sir: We, the undersigned, Captain and officers of the steamship *Virginia*, being about to part from you, beg to express our thanks for your kindness and attention to our passengers when leying in Quarantine after our late passage, and for the assistance you have rendered us under very painful circumstances.

Wishing you every success in this world, and that God may grant you many years to continue your charitable labors to his afflicted creatures,

We remain, dear Sir, your fervent well-wishers,

N. Browse, Commander.
W. Heather, 1st officer.
J. Fitzpatrick, 2d officer.
H. Murphy, 3d officer.
L. Mollenhauer, 4th officer.
T. Jefferson, Purser.
W. Nomewan, ch. Steward.
A. Russell, ch. Engineer.
J. Douglas, 2d Engineer.
J. Higgins, 3d Engineer.
J. Carruthers, 4th Eng'nr.
W. E. Chapman, Surgeon.

THANKS TO DR. PAMAMORE.

Steamship Illinois, in Quarantine,
New-York Harbor, May 30, 1866.

Whereas, We, the undersigned, being about to separate from our esteemed friend and associate, Dr. Wm. P. Pamamore, and wishing more especially to acknowledge our regard,

Resolved, That in our judgment he has been the means of saving many valuable lives by his skillful treatment and untiring energy in the recent cholera on board the steamer *Virginia*, and subsequently on the steamer *Illinois*.

Resolved, That in the late treatment of the cholera, he has shown himself an honor to the medical profession.

Resolved, That in separating from him we are leaving a refined gentleman, a talented scholar, and a true friend.

Resolved, That it is with regret that we give him the parting hand, and that his many kindnesses, both on the voyage and during the quarantine, merit our warmest thanks.

Resolved, That the above preamble and resolutions be transmitted to the New-York *Times* for publication.

CHAS. SWENDSON, Master, SS. *Illinois*.
C. M. JONES, First Officer.
Rev. A. MARTIN, R. C. P.
W. E. RICHARDSON, Paymaster.
A. C. VASBURG,
B. C. COLLINS.
S. GODSKEAESS.
N. L. COLLING.

My Wife Will Have No Other.—Mr. Geo. A. Sanders, publisher of the *Silver Lake Sun*, Perry, N. Y., writes: "I bought a machine of you about five years since, when publishing a paper at Danville, N. Y. I sold that machine when I left Danville, and now want another. I have due-bills for two higher priced machines, *but yours gave such perfect satisfaction that my wife will have no other kind*. I want a machine at once."—[Letter to Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., May 14, 1866.]—*Advertisement.*

Burnett's Standard Cooking Extracts are carefully prepared from fruits and spices of the best quality, and challenge competition. Their universal success is based upon their merit. Reference is made to the principal purveyors, confectioners and hotels in the United States.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair

NEVER FAILS to restore gray hair to its original color, freshness, and beauty; will POSITIVELY stop its falling out; will SURELY promote its growth; is CERTAIN to impart life and vigor; will INVARIABLY keep the head in a clean, cool, and healthy condition; contains nothing injurious; has NO EQUAL as a HAIR-DRESSING, and is indorsed by our best physicians. I assure you, ladies and gentlemen, it is all you require for the hair. Sold by all druggists.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M.D.

Sound Sense for the Feeble.—When the strength is broken down every organ lies at the mercy of epidemic disease. If the stomach is weak the bowels are torpid, and if the bowels do not perform their functions properly, the liver is disordered. Invigoration and regulation are essential in all cases of nervous, or constitutional, or local debility, and of all known tonics and regulating medicines HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is the speediest in its operation and the most potent in its effects. New-York Office, No. 36 Dey-st.

Lyon's Insect Powder for exterminating roaches, ants and vermin, and preserving furs and clothing from moths. The original and genuine is signed E. LYON. All others are imitations. Take no other Insect Powder but Lyon's. Sold by all druggists and by BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row.

3,500.—The National Brick Machine, with only TWO HORSES, makes 3,500 bricks per hour, with straight, well-defined edges, and the bricks will stand ALL CLIMATES, while those made by the dry pressing machines all CRUMBLE TO PIECES on being EXPOSED TO FROST. A. REQUA, General Agent, No. 141 Broadway, New-York.

3,000 Shingles per hour are made by the EMPIRE SHINGLE MACHINE, with only one-horse power, and will make out of the same amount of timber one-third more shingles than can be made by any sawing shingle machine. A. REQUA, General Agent, No. 141 Broadway, N. Y.

Throat and Lung Diseases.

Dr. Dillenback can be consulted on the above diseases at his New-York office, No. 113 9th-st., a few doors West of Broadway, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

"Sir Astley Cooper's Embrocation, for the cure of rheumatism, neuralgia, typhoid fever, nervous diseases, sprains, pains, fever and ague, bunions, &c. It is a sure preventive of cholera and fevers, and has not its equal for instantaneous relief, if used as directed. Certificates and testimonials from those who have used and seen the good effects of this Embrocation are in possession of the agent. Try a bottle and be convinced. For sale by DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row, H. T. HELMBOLD, No. 594 Broadway, and M. LEVY, sole agent, No. 116 Warren-st., New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

A Cholera Ship in Port.—The *Union*, from Liverpool, brings the sad tidings, the plague has once more appeared in England, and will be transported here by every steamer. The loss of life on this vessel could have been prevented by the timely use of MARSDEN'S ASIATIC CHOLERA CURE, which will prevent, relieve and cure all cases. For sale by all druggists.

It is not a Humbug!—Be convinced. Though having been in use only for a short time, METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY has gained a world-wide reputation, and is recommended by the best doctors in New-York as the only sure cure for rheumatism.

Life Insurance Companies undertake to pay a certain sum to the heirs of their insurers. Why should not people really insure their own life and health? A single bottle of MARSDEN'S CARMINATIVE SYRUP is worth more than a premium for $10,000. For sale by all druggists.

Second-hand Safes in large numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALUM and DRY PLASTER SAFES. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 B'dway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Phila.

Keep Cool.—BARTLETT'S Patent Polar Refrigerator, wholesale and retail, by G. F. MERKLEE, sole manufacturer for New-York, No. 77 Bleecker-st., one door from Broadway.

No Untrimmed Fancy Hats in the City will compare in cheapness with the splendid stock in this department, and now selling at prices which defy all by-way competition, at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents. Black or brown, instantaneous; best, cheapest. Depot, No. 66 John-st. Sold by all druggists.

C.—Terwilliger & Co.'s Improved Triple Flange Fire-proof Safes, Burglar-proof Vaults, &c.; also, large assortment second-hand Safes, at 100 Maiden-lane.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Depot for Croquet, at Kirby & Co.'s, No. 633 Broadway, New-York. Orders by mail. Send for catalogue.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines—Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine. "Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." ("*Judge's Report*," *at the* "*Grand Trial.*") Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing *both* stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

The Singer Sewing-machine, with improvements and attachments for every specialty, including BUTTON-HOLE MACHINES, No. 458 Broadway.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, Hair Dye and Dyeing, at BATCHELOR'S, 16 Bond-st.

Not a Debatable Question.—Some questions are subjects of debate; others are past all controversy. For example there is no room for argument as to whether PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS is or is not the most popular perfume in this country. The sovereign people, as arbiters in matters of taste, have decided that question by a unanimous affirmative.—*Sing Sing Chronicle.*

Clergymen, more than any other class in the community, require a gentle tonic, their usual sedentary lives and the constant work of the brain, to the exclusion of the muscles, exposes them to relaxation of the vital forces. No tonic is so certain in its effects as MARSDEN'S CALISAYA TONIC, which, moreover, unlike "bitters," involves no subsequent unfavorable reaction. Depot No. 487 Broadway.

Improved Elliptic Hook Lockstitch Sewing Machines. A. H. SUPLEE, No. 537 Broadway.

A Clear Complexion, sparkling with ruddy tinge, free from pimples, and glowing beneath the natural peach bloom of a healthy skin, can only result from healthy digestive organs. To secure external beauty you must eradicate the impurities of the blood by using MARSDEN'S SANATIVE PILLS. Depot No. 487 Broadway.

MARRIED.

ANSTICE—FENNER.—On Wednesday, May 30, at St. Barnabas' Church, Irvington, by Right Rev. H. Potter, D. D., Rev. Henry Anstice, Rector of St. Luke's Church, Rochester, and Flora, daughter of Dean K. Fenner, of Irvington.

BENKARD—GORDON.—On Thursday, May 31, by Rev. McWalter B. Noyes, assisted by Rev. Charles W. Morrill, of St. Alban's Church, Henry R. Benkard and Grace, second daughter of the late Peter Gordon, Esq. No cards.

CARMICHEL—HOSFORD.—On Wednesday, May 30, at the 43d-st. M. E. Church, by Rev. R. C. Putney, Alexander Carmichel, Esq., and Miss Mary, eldest daughter of Selah Hosford, Esq., all of this City.

COOK—STERLING.—In the Reformed Dutch Church, Port Richmond, on Thursday, May 31, by Rev. James Brownlee, Wm. A. Cook, of Richmond, Va., and Mary Helen Sterling, of Staten Island.

DAVIS—SMITH.—On Thursday, May 31, at the residence of John Craft, Esq., in Brooklyn, by Rev. H. M. Gallaher, Miss Sarah E. Smith, daughter of Mr. Charles Smith, Gloucester, Mass., and Alden G. Davis, of Brooklyn. No cards.

FISK—CARR.—At Grace Church, Orange, N. J., on Thursday, May 31, by Rev. Dr. Cox, R. H. Fisk, of New-York City, and Miss A. D. A. Carr, of Orange, N. J.

PECK—HUSTED.—On Wednesday, May 30, at Greenwich, Conn., at the Second Presbyterian Church, by Rev. W. H. H. Murray, Zenas M. Peck and Hannah E., daughter of the late Augustus Husted, Esq., all of the former place.

SCOTT—WILLIS.—On Wednesday, May 30, by Rev. Dr. A. H. Vinton, John F. Scott and Emily A., daughter of Edward Willis, Esq., all of this City.

SEXTON—WOOD.—On Thursday, May 31, at the Presbyterian Church, corner of 19th-st. and 5th-av., by Rev. James Brownlee, assisted by Rev. William M. Van Wagenen, Augustus W. Sexton, Jr., and Kate C., eldest daughter of Abm. C. Wood, Esq., all of Staten Island.

TAYLOR—GREENWOOD.—In Brooklyn, E. D., by Rev. A. H. Partridge, of Christ Church, Edwin S. Taylor and Annie Victoria, daughter of E. G. W. Greenwood, Esq., of Halifax, N. S. No cards.

TROWBRIDGE—MUNN.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Willow Lodge, N. J., on Wednesday, May 30, by Rev. D. F. Warren, Joseph A. Trowbridge and Lidie, only daughter of Samuel Munn, Esq.

VAN CLIEF—HARRISON.—On Thursday, May 31, by Rev. Dr. Rice, J. H. Van Clief, Jr., and Helen D. Harrison, of Port Richmond, Staten Island.

DIED.

BRIDGE.—On Thursday morning, May 31, Samuel H. Bridge, aged 58 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his late residence, No. 341 5th-av., on Saturday, June 2, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BARTLETT.—At the Sailors' Snug Harbor, New-Brighton, S. I., on Tuesday, April 17, Capt. John S. Bartlett, formerly of Nantucket, Mass.

☞ Nantucket papers please copy.

BONNER.—At Hartford, Conn., on the 28th ult., Mary A. Bonner, relict of the late Andrew Bonner, aged 71 years.

BATES.—On Wednesday, May 30, Armein D., widow of William Bates, aged 74 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, J. Davenport, corner of Fulton-av. and Oxford-st., Brooklyn, this (Friday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

CHASE.—At Greenpoint, on Wednesday afternoon, May 30, at the residence of her son-in-law, John H. Broad, Mrs. Mary Chase, in the 84th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, June 2, at 1½ o'clock P. M., from the Baptist Church, Noble-st., Greenpoint, without further notice.

CLATWORTHY.—On Tuesday evening, May 29, Fannie B. W., wife of John Clatworthy, and youngest daughter of Z. H. and Marie Louisa Kitchen, after a short illness, in the 23d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 448 West 22d-st., on Friday, June 1, at 11 o'clock A. M. Interment at Mt. Pleasant Cemetery, Newark, N. J.

HICKS.—On Tuesday, May 29, Charles Hicks, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 73 Lexington-av., on Friday afternoon, June 1, at 2 o'clock.

HANDY.—On Thursday morning, May 31, Cortlandt C., son of Parker and Cornelia S. Handy, aged 16 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday morning, June 2, at 10 o'clock, from No. 108 East 16th-st., between 4th-av. and Irving-place, without further invitation.

HALSEY.—At Nice, France, on Saturday, March 10, Hamilton R. Halsey, son of John Halsey, in the 23d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the families are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at the residence of his father-in-law, W. M. Newell, No. 5 Monroe-place, Brooklyn, on Saturday, June 2, at 2½ o'clock.

KETCHAM.—At the residence of her brother, in Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 31, Miss Mary A. Ketcham, daughter of Charles E. Ketcham, of Babylon, L. I., aged 29 years.

LINABURY.—On Thursday, May 31, after a long and painful illness, Lydia, wife of Wm. N. Linabury, Jr., and daughter of John L. Sliker, aged 32 years.

She sleeps in peace, yes, sweetly sleeps,
Her sorrows all are o'er,
With her the storms of life are passed,
She's found the heavenly shore.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 265 8th-av., this (Friday) evening at 8 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Her remains will be taken to Pleasant Grove, (Schooley Mountains,) N. J., for interment, on Saturday morning.

☞ New-Jersey, Canton, Ill., and Michigan papers please copy.

MEEKS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 31, Harriet N., daughter of the late Edward Meeks.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Saturday, June 2, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence in Ryerson-st., two doors southeast of Gates-av., without further invitation.

PARMERTON.—On Tuesday evening, May 29, Emily K. Parmerton, aged 2 years, 5 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, 71st-st., near 4th-av., on Friday, June 1, at 1 o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—At Philadelphia, on Saturday, May 26, Fannie Mactier, widow of the late Maj.-Gen. Charles F. Smith, United States Army.

WILLIAMS.—On Wednesday morning, May 30, Harriet, relict of Henry A. Williams, in the 70th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral this day at 2 o'clock P. M. from the Reformed Dutch Church, 21st-st., near 6th-av., Rev. Dr. Thompson's.

OFFICIAL—[No. 30.]

Coroner's Office, May 31, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 44 North River, five feet seven inches high, blue eyes, brown, sprinkled with gray hair, no moustache or whiskers, slim built, no hat, dark heavy coat, dark pants, dark vest, striped shirt, dark woolen undershirt, woolen socks, gaiter boots, about forty years old; in the water about four or five days.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street, New-York.

ROBT. GAMBLE, Coroner.

OFFICIAL—[No. 31.]

Coroner's Office, May 31, 1866.

The body of an unknown woman was found at the foot of Forty-third-street, East River, about five feet two inches high, slim built; eyes, hair and flesh on the head were all gone; had on her person a white muslin chemise, drawers and skirt, white cotton stockings, black prunella elastic gaiters, with dark ribbed common gentlemen's pants; nothing on her person by which she could be recognized; in the water about three or four months.

ROBT. GAMBLE, Coroner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONGRESS WATER.

Empire Water.

Columbian Water.

Refreshing, Cleansing, Invigorating.

Delicious as a Beverage.

Safe and certain as a Medicine.

Sold by all Druggists.

SITE FOR A POST-OFFICE.

At a meeting of the Commission on the Post-office Site, held this 30th day of May, 1866, the following resolution was unanimously adopted and ordered to be published:

Resolved, That in accordance with an act of Congress, approved May 16, 1866, appointing a "Commission to select a proper site for a building for a Post-office, and for the accommodation of the United States Courts of the City of New-York," with instructions to report to the Postmaster-General and the Secretary of the Interior at their earliest convenience, the Commissioners invite proposals to be made on or before WEDNESDAY, June 6, at 12 M., for the sale of a space of land equal to twenty-five or thirty City lots, centrally located in the City of New-York, said proposals to be sent to the Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor's Office, or to JAMES KELLY, Post-office.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Chairman.
JAMES KELLY, Secretary.

SEWING-MACHINES.

SIBLEY & STOOPS, No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st., dealers in all first-class Sewing-Machines. Persons purchasing machines of us will have the privilege of exchanging for any other machine within thirty days, without extra charge. Machines of all kinds exchanged and to rent.

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FUNERAL OBSEQUIES OF THE LATE LIEUT.-GEN. SCOTT AT WEST POINT ON FRIDAY.—The magnificent steamer THOMAS P. WAY will leave the foot of Barclay-st. on FRIDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock. Returning will leave West Point at the conclusion of the funeral ceremonies, arriving at New-York at an early hour in the evening.

Fare for the trip, $1.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen per steamer AMERICA, for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF BOSTON, on SATURDAY, June 2, will close at this office at 10½ A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:05 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:43 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:30 A. M.; Station G, 7:25 A. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR France and the Continent via Brest and Havre, per steamer PEREIRE, on SATURDAY, June 2, will close at this office at 7 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows, on FRIDAY, June 1: Stations A and B, 8:30 P. M.; Stations C and D, 8:15 P. M.; Stations E and F, 8 P. M.; Station G, 7:50 P. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE TRIBUTE BOOK.

A RECORD OF THE MUNIFICENCE, SELF-SACRIFICE, AND PATRIOTISM, OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, IN DEFENCE OF THEIR INTEGRITY AS A NATION, DURING THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

BY FRANK B. GOODRICH,

Author of "The Court of Napoleon," &c.

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TRIBUTES TO THE "TRIBUTE BOOK."

The publishers have received the following:

FROM ANDREW JOHNSON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

"The information contained in the TRIBUTE BOOK is of great interest, and the beautiful manner in which it is bound is highly creditable to the enterprise and success of your efforts as publishers."

FROM HON. JOHN BIGELOW, UNITED STATES MINISTER IN PARIS.

"Your TRIBUTE BOOK is a beautiful and precious monument of patriotism.

"I doubt if the world has ever witnessed such a demonstration of warm-hearted devotion to country and humanity as Mr. Goodrich has so conveniently embalmed.

"It will be henceforth, I hope forever, one of the ornaments of the library of this Legation."

FROM JOHN BRIGHT, M. P.

Rochdale, 15th Nov., 1865.

"Dear Sirs: I write to thank you for remembering me and for sending me your handsome work, the TRIBUTE BOOK, the great record of the wonderful doings of your people during your great struggle. I think no other nation can produce such a record of patriotic efforts and sacrifices in any cause, and it will remain forever a matter of pride for your children in future times."

FROM MRS. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, CHICAGO.

"It will always be retained and cherished in the family with grateful feelings. A faithful illustration of the generosity and gratitude of our country toward the patriotic soldiers who so nobly fought in our defence."

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"It is a romance in interest and history in facts."
The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says:
"It is intensely interesting and thrilling."
The Boston *Traveller* says:
"It defies flattery and competition."
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"It gives prominence to glorious facts."
The Boston *Commonwealth* says:
"It is a noble roll of honor."
The Philadelphia *Press* says:
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The Boston *Saturday Gazette* says:
"It is a rare and wonderful record."
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The *Publishers' Circular and Literary Gazette* says:
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"It is most desirable to own and prize."
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"It is well worth the price asked for it."
The New-York *Observer* says:

"It was fitting that the story of those who at home sustained the Government in its life-struggle should be put on lasting record. Not they only who go to the battle-field are the defenders and saviours of their country. The women and the men who give their labor, their time and their money to the cause, who work and pray and send, who think of the sick and wounded and dying, and supply the hospitals and camps with food and medicines and *the bread of life*, these are entitled to the grateful memories of posterity, and the hearty commendations of their compatriots. It was a happy thought to embalm these patriotic works in one magnificent volume, a record of the voluntary offerings of the American people to the cause of their beloved country in the hour of its deadly peril."

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ELECTION NOTICE.
ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 39 South 4th-st., St. Louis, Mo., on MONDAY, the 4th of June next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 8th of May to the 4th of June, inclusive.
J. B. RALSTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
No. 59 WALL-ST., CORNER OF HANOVER-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 16, 1866.

NOTICE TO SCRIP STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors, at their stated meeting held this date, unanimously adopted the following, viz.:

Resolved, That a call for fifty (50) per cent. in cash, payable on the 1st day of June, 1866, be and the same is hereby made on the holders of the scrip stock of record at the closing of the transfer books on the 25th day of May, 1866, at 3 P. M., being fifty dollars ($50) on each share issued under the act of 1865 to increase the capital stock of the Company.

Resolved, That said payments may be made until and inclusive of the 1st day of August, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum from and after the said 1st day of June.

In accordance with the terms of the said scrip stock, the same, with the amount paid thereon, will be liable to forfeiture in default of payment on or before the said 1st day of August, 1866.

Certificates of stock will be ready for delivery on the payment and surrender of the certificates of scrip stock at the Company's office.

By order of the Board of Directors.
THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.,
No. 270 WEST 30TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 10, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Company for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, No. 270 West 30th-st., New-York City, on MONDAY, June 11, 1866. Polls will be open from 12 M. until 2 P. M., and as much longer, not beyond the setting of the sun on the same day as the Inspectors may find necessary to receive the votes of electors presenting themselves.

The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. on the 21st day of May, until 9 o'clock A. M. on the 12th day of June.
AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 9, 1866.

AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS, held at this office on TUESDAY, 8th inst., pursuant to public notice, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Managers of this Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

William S. Herriman,
Charles N. Talbot,
Edward J. Woolsey,
G. Talbot Olyphant,
Samuel B. Schieffelin,
Abiel A. Low,
Robert L. Kennedy,
James M. Halsted,
LeGrand B. Cannon,
John L. Aspinwall,
James R. Taylor,
Thomas Dickson,
O. DeF. Grant;

and at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held THIS DAY, GEORGE TALBOT OLYPHANT, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer

THE BANKING HOUSE OF DANIELS, CROZIER & COE will occupy the premises No. 24 Nassau-st., when completed, on or about the 1st day of June.
WILLIAM B. DANIELS,
Banker and merchant, Iowa City.
HIRAM P. CROZIER, President,
Huntington, L. I.
LUKE C. COE,
Formerly of Hyde, Coe & McCollum,
Merchants, New-York.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
May 22, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of Certificates of Indebtedness issued under acts of Congress, approved March 1 and 17, 1862, that the Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with said acts and the tenor of said certificates, is prepared to redeem before maturity all Certificates of Indebtedness falling due in June, July or August, 1866, with accrued interest thereon, if presented for redemption on or before May 31, and that thereafter such certificates will cease to bear interest, and will be paid on presentation to this Department with interest only to the said 31st inst.
HUGH McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio,
May 17, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st until the 14th day of June, 1866.
GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 8, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on FRIDAY, the 8th day of June next. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 12 o'clock M. The transfer books will be closed on the 8th day of May and opened on the 12th day of June next.
C. W. DURANT, President.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, April 23, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE stockholders of this Company, that the option of receiving their dividends in stock or cash, under the resolution of the Board of 11th December, 1865, will cease on and after the 31st of May, 1866, and that such stockholders as do not demand their dividends to be paid to them in stock on or before that day will be thereafter entitled to receive it in cash only.
S. BRADFORD,
Treasurer.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD COMPANY—ANNUAL ELECTION.—The annual election of thirteen Directors of the Saratoga and Whitehall Railroad Company, will be held at the office of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad Company, in the village of Saratoga Springs, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of June next. The polls will be opened at 10 o'clock A. M., and remain open for one hour.
H. C. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.
TROY, N. Y., May 25, 1866.

OFFICE GREENWICH INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 21, 1866.

AN ELECTION FOR TWENTY DIRECTORS of this institution for the ensuing year, and three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 155 Broadway, on MONDAY, June 4 next.

The poll will be open at 12 M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
JAMES HARRISON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WILLIAMSBURGH GASLIGHT COMPANY, Brooklyn, N. Y., May 17, 1866.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Williamsburgh Gaslight Company, for the election of seven Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, June 4, next, from 5 to 6 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to 4th of June, inclusive.
C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the BROADWAY AND SEVENTH-AV. RAILROAD COMPANY, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 11th day of June, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon. The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 13th of June prox.
JOHN KERR, President.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO.,
58 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, May 21, 1866.

ELECTION—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at their office on Monday the 4th day of June next. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, May 3, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders and stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 7th day June, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FIDELITY INSURANCE CO.,
No. 170 BROADWAY, May 22, 1866.

AN ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 4th day of June next, for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year. The poll will be open from 12 to 1 P. M. G. W. PRATT, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of the EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY, will be held on WEDNESDAY, June 6, at No. 20 Exchange-place. Poll open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
By order F. L. JOHNSON, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 5, first floor over Park Bank

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

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CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81	108¾	109	June, 7-30	102½	102¾
Coupon, '81	109¼	109½	July, 7-30	102½	102¾
5-20 Regist'd, '62	102½	102¾	June, C.I.N't's, '64	112	112½
5-20 Coupon, '62	103¾	103¾	July, C.I.N't's, '64	111½	111¾
5-20 Coupon, '64	102½	102¾	Aug., C.I.N't's, '64	111	111¼
5-20 Coupon, '65	102¾	103	Oct., C.I.N't's, '64	110	110¼
10-40 Registered	96½	96¾	Dec., C.I.N't's, '64	109	109½
10-40 Coupon	96½	96¾	May, C.I.N't's, '65	107	107½
Curr'cy Certifics	100½	100¾	Aug., C.I.N't's, '65	105¾	106
Gold	139¾	140	Sept., C.I.N't's, '65	105	105½
August, 7-30	102½	102¾	Oct., C.I.N't's, '65	104¾	104¾

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO.

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SEVEN-THIRTIES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
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COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
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is held by the Insurance Department, at Albany, for the benefit of Policy Holders, in accordance with the law of the State of New-York.

The QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY insure against loss or damage by fire, on buildings, merchandise, household furniture, &c., at the usual rates. Losses adjusted in New-York, and promptly paid, without reference to England.

UNITED STATES BRANCH.
NO. 117 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

TRUSTEES:
SHEPHERD KNAPP, Pres. Mechanics' Bank.
WILLIAM H. MACY, Pres. Leather Manf. Bk.
JAMES M. MORRISON, President Manhattan Bank.

DIRECTORS:
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK.......Babcock, Brothers & Co.
MARTIN BATES, JR.......Martin D. Bates, Jr. & Co.
ARCHIBALD BAXTER.......No. 2 Hanover-square.
H. B. CLAFLIN.......H. B. Claflin & Co.
WILLIAM H. GUION.......Williams & Guion.
JAS. HARPER, (Ex-Mayor).......Harper & Brothers.
J. BOORMAN JOHNSTON.......J. Boorman Johnston & Co.
SHEPHERD KNAPP.......Pres. Mechanics' Bank.
HENRY F. SPAULDING.......Spaulding, Hunt & Co.
JOSEPH STUART.......J. & J. STUART & CO.
WILLIAM WATSON.......William Watson & Co.
GEORGE ADLARD, Manager.
WM. H. ROSS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY.

The interest due on the bonds of this Company June 1, 1866, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Company, or at the National Bank of the Republic, corner of Wall-st. and Broadway.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, May 25, 1866.

GRENVILLE WINTHROP. EUGENE WINTHROP

GRENVILLE WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE, GOLD, BUSINESS PAPER, ETC.
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NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 29, 1866.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the North American Fire Insurance Company, held at their office, No. 114 Broadway, on Monday, the 28th inst., the following Directors were unanimously elected:

JAMES W. OTIS,
JOSIAH LANE,
RICH. M. BLATCHFORD,
CALEB SWAN,
THOMAS W. GALE,
DANIEL B. FEARING,
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
WM. WHITERIGHT,
WYLLIS BLACKSTONE,
JOSHUA J. HENRY,
ACTON CIVILL,
JOHN AUCHINCLOSS,
OLIVER S. CARTER,
WILLIAM BARTON,
OLIVER H. SHEPARD,
JAMES B. JOHNSTON,
SIDNEY BROOKS,
HENRY PARISH,
JOHN BRYAN,
EDWARD H. R. LYMAN,
HENRY G. RICE.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, JAMES W. OTIS was unanimously reelected President.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company have resolved to issue $2,600,000 of the bonds or obligations of the Company, (convertible into stock,) and dispose of them to the stockholders at the rate of 20 per cent. of the par value of the same. The bonds will be apportioned to those stockholders pro rata who shall be registered as such on the closing of the transfer books on the 8th day of May next.

The payment of the 20 per cent. of the par value of the bonds must be made at the office of the Company by the 12th day of June next, at which date the bonds will be ready for delivery.

The transfer books will be closed on the 8th day of May and reopened on the 12th of June next.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER CO.,
No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 28, 1866.

THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF the stock of the Shelden and Columbian Copper Company having been forfeited for non-payment of assessments, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the Company, on SATURDAY, June 30, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., (unless previously redeemed.)

Certificate No. 47, in name of Geo. Bliss, for 75 shares.

Certificate No. 58, in name of Satterlee & Co., for 100 shares.

Certificate No. 21, in name of Charles F. Stephenson, for 50 shares.

By order of the Board of Directors.
S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—LAST NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK AND BONDS OF THIS COMPANY.—The undersigned, in pursuance of the trust imposed upon them, have obtained a decree of foreclosure and sale, under and by the terms of which the property and franchise of the Company will be sold at public auction on the 9th day of July next.

All holders of the bonds and stock of the Company who wish to protect their interest at such sale must deposit their bonds and stock with the Union Trust Company of New-York on or before the 25th day of June next.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1866.
G. W. STANTON, Jr.,
BLAKELY WILSON,
JOHN ELLIOTT.
} Committee.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN IN CONformity with the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, in such cases made and provided, that all the circulating notes of the BURLINGTON BANK, in the City of Burlington, and State aforesaid, must be presented for redemption at the Mechanics' National Bank, in said City and State, or at the Philadelphia National Bank, in the City of Philadelphia, or at the Park National Bank, in the City of New-York, within one year from this date, or that the funds held by said Bank for the redemption of such notes will be distributed among the stockholders of said bank.

Dated May 1, 1866. JOSEPH ASKEW, President.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1866.

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, issued by the Treasury Department, falling due in the months of June, July and August, 1866, will be paid with the accrued interest on presentation at this office. Interest on such certificates will cease on the 31st of May, inst. Certificates must be accompanied by a schedule, showing the amount, date of issue and accrued interest at the time of payment.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES will also be redeemed on presentation at par and accrued interest. These must also be accompanied by a schedule as above designated.
H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF DOUGLASS MINING COMPANY,
No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 29, 1866.

THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF THE STOCK OF THE DOUGLASS MINING COMPANY, of Michigan, having been forfeited for non-payment of assessments, will be sold at public auction at the office of the Company, on SATURDAY, June 30, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., unless previously redeemed:

Certificate No. 31, in name of Geo. Bliss, for 500 shares.

Certificate No. 45, in name of Edward Haight, for 125 shares.

Certificate No. 44, in name of George Ellis, 125 shares.

Certificate No. 33, in name of C. Eschmieler, 100 shares.

By order of Board of Directors.
S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 28, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the Company's office, in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, June 20, 1866, the polls opening at 11 o'clock A. M., and closing at 3 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed on Saturday, June 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the morning of Thursday, June 21.
WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
No. 59 WALL-ST., CORNER OF HANOVER,
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1866.

NOTICE TO SCRIP STOCKHOLDERS.—To facilitate business, payments on the Scrip Stock due June 1, will be received at the Company's office from FRIDAY, June 1, to MONDAY, June 4, inclusive, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. daily, free of interest. Amounts not paid within such period will bear interest from and after the 1st day of June, 1866, as heretofore announced.

By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

LACKAWANNA BUILDINGS,
OFFICE OF TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, May 29, 1866.

THE COUPONS DUE ON THE FIRST mortgage bonds of this Company on 1st of June, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, less Government tax.
CHARLES L. FROST, President.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO.,
OFFICE NO. 2 NASSAU-ST., CORNER WALL,
NEW-YORK, May 14, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of business, will be held at the railroad depot, Jersey City, WEDNESDAY, the 6th June next, at 11 o'clock A. M.
FRED. W. RANKIN, Secretary.

DOUGLASS MINING COMPANY OF MICHIGAN,
OFFICE, NO. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Douglass Mining Company will be held at the offices of the Company in New-York, on MONDAY, June 4, at 3 o'clock P. M., in accordance with article five of the by-laws.
May 24, 1866. S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

AUSTIN GOLD MINING COMPANY, office No. 153 Broadway, N. Y., Room No. 9.—Annual meeting for the election of directors, June 12, 1866, at 12 o'clock M.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

HENRY CLEWS. WM. R. BEND. THEODORE S. FOWLER.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

(Successors to Livermore, Clews & Co.,)
BANKERS,
No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEPOSITS IN CURRENCY AND GOLD RECEIVED.

Merchants, Bankers and individuals opening accounts with us will be
ALLOWED INTEREST AT THE CURRENT MARKET RATE
on all daily balances, subject to check on demand without notice.

U. S. SECURITIES PURCHASED AND FOR SALE.

All kinds on hand, ready for instant delivery, at the lowest market price.

Collections made on Washington and all other points in the Union, with quick returns.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
ESTABLISHED 15 YEARS.
INSURANCE, BANK, EXPRESS, TELEGRAPH, GAS, PETROLEUM, MINING AND RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

WILLIAMS & WESTON,

STOCK, BOND AND GOLD BROKERS,
NO. 15 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
No. 73 Broadway, corner Rector-st.

CAPITAL.......$1,000,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be withdrawn at any time.

THIS COMPANY is authorized to act as Receiver, Executor, Trustee for married women, Guardian for infants, and generally to execute all legal trusts.

IT IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY for money paid into Court. It will take charge of and manage the estates of persons going abroad, or who do not desire to give their personal attention to business.

ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM, President.
A. V. STOUT, JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Vice-Presidents.
W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:
A. A. LOW,
S. G. WHEELER, Jr.,
W. R. TRAVERS,
HORACE F. CLARK,
J. B. JOHNSTON,
J. M. WATERBURY,
FREEMAN CLARKE,
AMASA J. PARKER,
ALLEN MUNROE,
DANIEL C. HOWELL,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL,
JOHN MAGEE,
WM. F. RUSSELL,
DAVID DOWS,
BENJ. H. HUTTON,
FRANCIS SKIDDY,
DANIEL DEVLIN,
HENRY E. DAVIES,
HENRY K. BOGERT,
E. B. WESLEY,
GEORGE W. CUYLER,
JAMES M. McLEAN,
ELISHA RIGGS,
JAMES FORSYTH,
J. W. FREEMAN,
WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr.

FIDELITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
GUARANTEEING FIDELITY
IN
PLACES OF TRUST.
Office No. 176 Broadway, New-York.

This Company is now issuing policies guaranteeing the fidelity of appointees and employes of banks, bankers, corporations, commercial houses, &c.
SHEPHERD KNAPP, President.
E. C. DELAVAN, Vice-President.
GEORGE W. PRATT, General Agent.

AMITY OIL COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the AMITY OIL COMPANY will be held at the Continental Hotel in the City of Philadelphia, on the 27th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of officers of the Company for the ensuing year.
F. Y. VAIL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, May 22, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY, No. 7 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1866.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The annual election of Directors will be held at the office of the company, No. 7 Broadway, on June 6, next, between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.
By order of ISAAC BELL, President.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER COMPANY, No. 22 WILLIAM-ST.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in New-York, on TUESDAY, June 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., in accordance with article five of the by-laws.
S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.
MAY 25, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 19, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Company, and of three Inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the office of this Company, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of June next, from 12 till 1 o'clock. By order.
V. TILYOU, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND ORO FINO GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, OF IDAHO.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual election for Directors of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, No. 137 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 11th day of June, inst. The polls will be opened from 12 o'clock noon, until 2 o'clock P. M.
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1866.
S. C. HAY, Secretary.

NEW WORLD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR twelve Directors of this Company, will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 4th day of June next, from 12 to 1 P. M. SAMUEL A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

$10,000 WANTED AT 6 PER CENT.—Bond and mortgage on unexceptionable property, valued at $30,000. Address COMMERCE, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND CALIFORNIA STATE COUPONS bought or collected at best rates. WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 16, 1866.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. out of the net earnings of the quarter ending April 30, payable at the office of the Company, FRIDAY, June 1, upon the Capital Stock, and so much of the Scrip Stock as has been paid.

The Transfer Books will be closed FRIDAY, the 25th inst., and reopened MONDAY, June 4.

By order of the Board of Directors.
THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RUSSELL FILE COMPANY,
ROOM NO. 28, NO. 30 BROAD-ST.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) per cent. in cash will be paid to the shareholders of this Company, on the 20th of June next. Transfer books will be closed from the 15th till the 20th of June, inclusive. By order of the Trustees.
W. J. PEASE, jr., Treasurer.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, May 25, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., (free of Government tax) payable on and after June 1.

The transfer books will be closed from May 26 to June 1.
A. E. SILLIMAN, President.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID,
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX,
ON SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000,
BY THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., Corner 14th-st. Six per cent. interest, free of tax. Deposits made on or before June 1 will draw interest from June 1. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED AGENTS TO OBtain subscribers for Ritchie's splendid engraving of Hicks' picture of the authors of the United States, size 20x36 inches. New-England and the West to be disposed of. Apply at Room No. 5, No. 7 Beekman-st., or address Box No. 370 Post-office.

WANTED—A RAPID AND CAREFUL PROOFreader; also, an American boy capable of reading manuscript correctly. Apply to J. M. BRADSTREET & SON, No. 18 Beekman-st.

WANTED—A COLORED WAITER, A MAN who thoroughly understands his business; and who can give first-class references, may apply to E. S. JAFFRAY, No. 350 Broadway, on Saturday or Monday.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A YOUNG MAN of ability and strict integrity, to act as book-keeper; none but those with the best of reference need apply. Address A. D. B., Box No. 175 *Times* Office, stating salary.

WANTED—MILLINERS TO GO THIRTY MILES in the country; steady work. Apply at DANNENBAUMS & BROTHER'S Ladies' Furnishing Store, No. 711 Broadway.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK; SHE MUST understand, thoroughly, French cooking; none else need apply at No. 6 West 11th-st. Apply until Saturday.

WANTED—A STRONG, ACTIVE BOY; ALSO, girls to fold paper. Apply at No. 101 William-st.

TO RETURNED SOLDIERS AND OTHERS.—Parties having $200 or $1,000, and who are willing to work, can have their deposits guaranteed on United States securities, and by application to business, can earn from five to twenty-five dollars per day. 1,300 men wanted for the business, which is legitimate and pleasant. Address, inclosing postage-stamp, ST. CHARLES, Box No. 3,286, Post-office, New-York.

ASTROLOGY.

ASTROLOGY.—MADAME ECKARDT, FROM Australia, who is renowned for her knowledge of chiromancy, physiology, astrology and the effects of the most hidden influences on human natures and fates, begs to solicit the patronage of friends of the occult sciences and the public generally. Madame Eckardt is continually visited by persons of the highest standing, to whom she has truthfully revealed their past lives and their future. Madame Eckardt, No. 58 Norfolk-st., corner Broome. Office hours from morning 10 o'clock until 9 o'clock in the evening.

NO. 165 BOWERY—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant and Gifted Lady, tells all you wish to know losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

R. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE OF NEW AND CONDEMNED SUBSISTENCE STORES AND COMMISSARY PROPERTY.

Will be sold at public auction, on SATURDAY, June 2, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at store-house No. 4 State-st., near Whitehall-st.,
8 barrels hominy.
4 large commissary chests with tools.
8 small commissary chests with tools.
28 field desks.
50 field tables.
26 field ovens, about 260 large baking-pans, 1 iron safe, platform scales, office desks, chairs, &c.
Sale positive. Terms cash.
By order.
Brevet Brig.-Gen. H. J. CLARKE, A. C. G. S.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT CORN.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30, 1866.

There will be sold at public auction in and near this city, under the direction of Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. G. C. Lee, A. Q. M., on THURSDAY, June 14, 1866, about 20,000 bushels of Corn in sacks, at the following-named points:

At 6th-st. wharf, 10,000 bushels.
At Giesboro Depot, 10,000 bushels.

The grain will be sold in lots of 500 bushels, with the privilege of the purchaser taking any amount up to 5,000 bushels.

The sale will commence at 6th-st. wharf at 10 o'clock A. M., and immediately after the completion of the sale of the amount at that point it will be continued at Giesboro Depot.

A Government boat will be in readiness at 6th-st. wharf to ferry persons who wish to attend the sale to Giesboro and back.

The grain must be removed within ten days from date of sale.

Terms: Cash, in Government funds.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Maj.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot of Washington.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE.

By order of the Assignee, by EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 1st inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 60 Liberty-st., a large and elegant assortment of first-class furniture, made for best City trade, removed for convenience of sale, comprising elegant furniture of every variety, of the latest styles and patterns, both in parlor, dining-room and bed-room furniture. Sale positive.
H. HOFFMAN, Assignee.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES AT SCARSDALE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, AT AUCTION, BEING THE REMAINDER OF THE HERSDALE FARM.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, June 8, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises, in the Town of Scarsdale (should the weather prove stormy the sale will take place on the first fair day there after, at the same time, hour and place,) 190 acres choice land, in parcels of from 12 to 50 acres, on some of which are farm-houses and outbuildings.

Most of the purchasers at similar sales in previous years have made extensive improvements on their plots, which they are now occupying. The surrounding country has also been improved in a like manner, by which the tract offered is permanently established for the objects for which it was originally purchased. By nature the tract is remarkably well adapted for suburban residences, having numerous old forest trees, and has been improved by plantations of evergreens and other trees, under drained and manured. It is also well watered, being the headwaters of Hutchinson's River and Sheldrake Brook.

This tract was selected by the subscriber with reference to its value for villa sites as well as its productiveness as farm lands, and on which he has made improvements and arranged the plots in such divisions as will give to each parcel a commanding view without interfering with the others. The situation is on a ridge of table land, from three to four hundred feet above the level of tide-water, commanding extensive views of Long Island Sound, with glimpses of the Palisades. Distant about one and a half miles east of the Scarsdale station on the Harlem Railroad. The whole tract will be set up at the minimum price of three hundred dollars per acre, and such parcel will be put up at an upset price corresponding with its relative value compared with the whole, and sold on bids above such sums. The lowest estimated value is 25 per cent. above the upset price, but no bid will be made above the upset price except by real purchasers.

Fifty per cent. of the purchase money to remain on bond and mortgage.

Conveyances will be at Scarsdale station on the day of sale, to meet the 8:15 and 10 A. M. trains from Twenty-sixth-st., (arriving at 9:28 and 11:23 A. M.,) to convey persons to the premises, which will afford ample time to examine the property and partake of a luncheon at 12 M., before the sale, and afterward return to the City by the 4:41 or 5:47 train.

For maps and explanations apply to the auctioneer, No. 3 Pine-st., or at A. FINDLAY'S office, No. 31 Pine-st., or to the subscriber, at Mount Fordham, Westchester County.
L. G. MORRIS.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, under the direction of WILLIAM V. LEARY, Esq., Referee, of valuable property on Broadway, New-York, and Newtown, L. I.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 5, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

BROADWAY—Valuable four-story brown-stone store and lot, No. 294 Broadway, near Reade-st., 24x131.

NEWTOWN—The elegant mansion, residence of the late Benj. Pike, Jr., with 140 acres of land, situated on Bowery Bay, 2½ miles from Astoria; house is built of blue stone, by days' work, in the very best manner and finish; is three stories high, and commands a fine view of Flushing Bay, the Sound and Westchester shore to Fort Schuyler; excellent bathing, boating and fishing grounds; are tastefully laid out in garden, orchard and lawns; 10,000 fruit trees of the choicest kinds. Will be sold entire or in parcels of 10 or 20 acres, with beautiful building sites.

For maps and full particulars, apply at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoct26.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtod28

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-lawtom29

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866. mh30-lawtom31

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866. je1-lawtojy26

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY RAILROAD AT BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEXAS.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1866.

The attention of capitalists seeking a profitable investment, is invited to this sale.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General, (Division of River and Rail Transportation,) at Washington, D. C., until the first day of June next, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purchase of all the right, title and interest of the United States, in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Rancho, Texas.

The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water-stations, turntables, bridges, &c., the railroad materials and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling-stock, cars, machinery and other equipment.

The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States.

This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Rancho, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.

This route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.

The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. Boats on the river now charge, it is stated, for freight to Brownsville, as high as $5 per barrel, and for passengers $15 each.

The road is five feet gauge, good ties, T rail, and full spiked.

More particular description of the property can be obtained at this office, or at that of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, at New-Orleans.

A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies, whenever required, at the rates paid by Government at the time to the New-York Central Railroad.

The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government.

Ten per cent. cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed to the Division of River and Rail Transportation, Quartermaster-General's office, Washington, D. C.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M., in charge Fourth Division, Q. M. G. O.

E. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, JUNE 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable lot with the buildings thereon known as No. 134 Greene-st., New-York City, 239 feet 2 inches north of Prince-st.; size 25x100. Also, the valuable lot on the southeasterly side of Columbia-street, 25 feet 6 inches southwesterly from the southerly corner of Columbia and Middagh sts., 25.3x100. Maps at the office, No. 43 Wall-st.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE
WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
SATURDAY, June 2, at 11 o'clock,
A LARGE COLLECTION OF FINE, ORIGINAL MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS,
comprising works of the following eminent artists:

R. SCHULTE, of Dusseldorf,
W. MEYERHEIM,
CHAMPOONEY,
H. ROSMER,
A. LION,
GEUZE,
A. MARIO,
J. TALBOT,
W. HOLBERTEN,
W. T. HICKS,
W. T. RICHARDS,
W. M. CARY,
T. P. ROSSITER,
T. WEBB,
W. M. BROWN,
C. FELBERG,
J. STOCKS,
J. VAN BREE,
E. ROSSEN,
CARM,
J. CULVERHOUST,
T. HICKS,
G. H. BOUGHTON,
T. WESLEY,
CARMIENCKE,
BREEVERTON,
MILLER,

And others of celebrity.

Also, a number of very fine copies, by one of the first copyists of Italy, from the originals, for the present owner, during his residence abroad.

The above are now on exhibition, and well worthy the attention of connoisseurs, as they will be sold without reserve.

BENJAMIN F. THEALL, Auctioneer, late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.
Salesroom No. 62 Liberty-st., near Broadway.

LARGE SALE OF
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, MIRRORS, CARPETS, CHINA AND GLASSWARE.

THEALL & CURTIS will sell by auction on SATURDAY, June 2, 1866, at 10½ o'clock,
AT THEIR SALESROOM, NO. 62 LIBERTY-ST.,

A general assortment of household furniture, (removed for convenience of sale,) comprising rosewood, walnut and mahogany parlor suites in plush, reps and hair cloth, centre and fancy tables, secretary and library bookcases, extension dining-tables, French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, spring, straw and hair mattresses, satin and damask curtains, cottage furniture, office desks and tables, china and glassware, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets. Catalogues early on morning of sale.

GEO. WELLES NICHOLS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c., &c.

NEILSON & NICHOLS will sell on SATURDAY, June 2, at 1 o'clock, in front of their store, No. 113 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, by order of the executors of J. W. SCHMIDT, Esq., deceased, one pair of dark bay carriage horses, flowing tails, young, perfectly sound, kind and gentle and in fine order; also, a large rockaway carriage and double set of harness; also, a single set; blankets, &c. &c.; also, a light, four-seated, box-top wagon; also, a splendid pair of long tail bay horses, 16½ hands high, perfectly sound, kind and gentle; will trot together in 3¼ minutes; also, a stylish, newly-built park phaeton, built by Wood Bros.; has been used but a few times; together with a superior set of double harness, nearly new; also, a very handsome and stylish Victoria, in perfect order, built by Brewster & Co.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer—Office No. 91 Liberty-st.

VERY GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

SUPERB CARPETS, MIRRORS, &c.

On THURSDAY, June 7, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 107 West 23d-st., all the genteel furniture, being made to order for the present owner, and is in fine condition, including solid rosewood parlor suites, do. centre tables, elegant rosewood chamber furniture, do. library bookcase, black walnut and mahogany chamber furniture, paillasses, best white curled hair mattresses, best down and feather beds, bolsters and pillows, dining-room furniture, China and cut glass ware, velvet and other carpets, mirrors and cornices, mantel clock and ornaments, lace and other curtains, kitchen furniture, &c.

SALE OF VESSELS.

The subscriber will expose for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, on the 25th day of May, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the following vessels, with all their tackle, apparel and furniture, to wit: The *Falcon*, *Seagull* and *Kingfisher*. Said vessels are propellers. The *Seagull* and *Kingfisher* are now lying at Pier No. 11 North River, in said City, and the *Falcon* at the foot of 13th-st., North River, in said City.

This sale will be made in pursuance of the terms of and by authority contained in three certain mortgages, one on each vessel, dated respectively 3d day of February, 1866, and given by the Commercial Steamboat Company to John King, Jr., Auditor of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, to secure certain indebtedness therein respectively named.—Dated May 14, 1866.
JOHN W. THORP,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

The above sale is adjourned to WEDNESDAY, May 30, 1866, at 12 M., at the same place.
JOHN W. THORP,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
Dated Friday, May 25, 1866.

The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, June 5, 1866, at 12 M., at the same place.
JOHN W. THORP,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
Dated Wednesday, May 30, 1866.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT—FORECLOSURE SALE—THREE-STORY BRICK BUILDING AND FIVE LOTS ON EAST 29TH-ST.—D. M. SEAMAN will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, June 6, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, (under direction of D. P. Ingraham, Jr., Esq., Referee:)

Five lots, with large substantial 3-story brick building covering entire front, Nos. 184, 186, 188, 190 and 192 East 29th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Lots each 25x98.9; building occupied as a beef and pork packing establishment, and suitable for a first-class warehouse, packing or inspection establishment, machine-shop or manufacturing purposes, or for conversion into tenement property.

At the same time and place, the steam boiler, lard tanks and kettles in said premises.

For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE OF THE POLHEMUS ESTATE.—JAMES COLE & SON will sell on MONDAY, June 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, the balance of the estate, comprising about 300 of the most desirable lots remaining unsold, situate on 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th avs., and Sackett, Union, President, Carroll, Macomb and First-sts., 75 per cent. on bond and mortgage. Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneer, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, JUNE 1, AT 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 17 East River:
1,650 boxes fresh Sicily oranges,
2,550 boxes fresh Sicily lemons.
Cargo brig *Vittoria*, from Palermo.

DRY GOODS.

PAPER HANGINGS.

OUR SPRING IMPORTATION
OF
FINE FRENCH HANGINGS
Has arrived, and is ready for exhibition.

HOUSES DECORATED,

AND
STORES AND OFFICES PAPERED
At the shortest notice.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
No. 369 BROADWAY.

WINDOW SHADES,

FOR
STORES, OFFICES AND DWELLINGS,
PUT UP AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS,
NO. 369 BROADWAY.

LACE CURTAINS,

MUSLIN AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
VESTIBULE LACES,
MUSLIN AND LACE DRAPERIES, &c.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
No. 369 BROADWAY,
OFFER THE BALANCE OF THEIR SPRING IMPORTATION OF THE ABOVE GOODS.
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
NO. 748 BROADWAY,
have a good assortment of
LINEN DUCKS AND DRILLINGS,
for boys' and gentlemen's wear.
PRINTED LINENS AND LINEN CAMBRICS
in a great variety of patterns.
PADDED AND PRINTED LINENS,
for traveling and sea-side dresses—a new and beautiful article.
Also,
a very complete assortment of
HOUSEKEEPING LINEN GOODS,
of every description,
all of which they offer at the lowest market prices.

SHIRTS AND CORSETS.
The only place in the City where a Whalebone Corset is sold as low as 50 cents, is
HENSHEL'S, No. 383 8th-av., near 30th-st.

JOSEPH LICHTENSTERN—A NEWLY-ESTABLISHED importing and jobbing warehouse, in ribbons, hosiery, gloves, Yankee notions and gent's furnishing goods, at Nos. 23 Murray and 27 Warren sts.—takes pleasure in announcing to the trade that in establishing this new business of his, it is his determination to sell to cash buyers at very low rates, lower than any other house in this City, on account of cash purchases during the late business panic, and would be happy to have numerous calls, which would convince every one of the truthfulness of this statement.

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, MATTINGS, DRUGGETTS, FURNITURE, &c.—Great Bargains. Crossley's imported tapestry Brussels, $1 75; American tapestry, $1 50; 3-ply, $1 80; all-wool extra superfine, $1 and $1 25; all-wool, 70c. to $1; cotton chain, 50c.; floor oil-cloth, 50c. to $1 per square yard; and all other goods at equal low prices. We have all the latest patterns. Those in want will save money by calling on us before purchasing.
O'FARRELL'S Ware-rooms, Nos. 267, 269 and 271 West 35th-st., corner of 8th-av.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—THE LARGEST and cheapest assortment in the City. Well-fitting corsets, $1 25 and $1 50; fine hand-made, $1 75, worth $3 50. All the new styles in skirts for ladies and misses. Also, edgings, frillings, laces, embroideries, handkerchiefs, &c. W. J. ELGER, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, (east side,) near 19th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10,000 TO $20,000 WANTED IN AN established manufacturing business; an entire monopoly for the sale of one of the most staple articles of trade; an investigation will show it to be a very rare opportunity for an investment and for an active man to engage in business. Address C. W., Box No. 4,562 Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN OF MANY YEARS' EXPERIENCE in the book-publishing, book-selling and stationery business; is fully competent to take charge of a business already established, or would form a partnership with a capitalist; reference as to character and qualifications. Address
R. T. MEEKS & CO., No. 81 Cedar-st.

COAL.—A SPLENDID CASH BUSINESS, WITH all the implements for a large coal trade, (broker;) established many years, with 7 lots in fee.
J. H. POILLON, No. 100 Broadway.

STOCK, FIXTURES AND GOOD-WILL of an up-town paint-store for sale cheap. Location good. Apply to F. H. PARKIN, No. 130 West 29th-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys" National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman; is a first-rate cook, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; also, her daughter wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress; both are willing and obliging; the best City reference from their last place. Call for two days at No. 224 West 38th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO EXCELLENT servants, with first-class references, either in the country or in Brooklyn; one as good thorough cook and first-class washer and ironer; the other as experienced waitress and first-class chambermaid; will be found neat and respectable servants. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., opposite City Hall.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG ENGLISH PROTestant girls, situations together; one as first-class waitress, the other as lady's maid and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses; good reference; country preferred. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 128 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Presbyterian woman a situation as cook, who thoroughly understands her business, baking, grouse, and game of all kinds; can give 7 years' reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 327 East 18th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as chambermaid and seamstress; understands hairdressing; is a good seamstress; has excellent City recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S No. 311 4th-av. No objection to country.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FRENCH NURSE for Europe. A respectable person wishes to travel with a family in Europe; has City reference. Apply at No. 156 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the fancy-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young girl as nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, or do light chamberwork and plain sewing; has best of City reference. Call at No. 46 West 17th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 79 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGHly competent and highly experienced nurse; a Protestant; can take the entire care of an infant from birth, or invalid lady; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 410 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged lady, as housekeeper for a widower with children preferred, or the care of an invalid lady or gentleman; will travel or go in the country. Address No. 217 Madison-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist with the washing; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 410 West 42d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG Protestant woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and nurse; no objection to the country; the best of City reference. Call at No. 282 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person in a private family as laundress; can do up linens well; also, French fluting; good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S-MAID and seamstress, by a girl who understands dressmaking and hair-dressing; would like the country for the Summer; Newport preferred. Can be seen at No. 18 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WILLING AND obliging woman, in City or country, as cook; no objection to assist in washing and ironing; is a good cook and baker; first-rate washer and ironer. Can be seen at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as cook; is willing to help with the washing and ironing; understands making good bread and pies; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 430 2d-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable American girl as nurse and seamstress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; is willing and obliging; can cut and fit children's clothes. Call at No. 430 2d-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl, as nurse, in New-York or Brooklyn; can do plain sewing and give unobjectionable reference; none but Protestant families need answer. Address F. P., care J. Bell, Box No. 93 N. Y. Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable English girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small family, or waitress alone. Can be seen until suited at No. 224 East 9th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as nurse and seamstress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 3 21st-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK; will assist in washing; is an excellent baker; City reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor, front rooms.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ACTIVE young woman as first-class waitress or chambermaid; no objection to the country; City reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR COOK, WITH EXcellent City reference, a situation in the City or country; will do part of the washing; makes pastry, soups and jellies; wages $12. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and seamstress, or would take care of children; has City reference. Can be seen at No. 90 West 28th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A GIRL 20 YEARS OF AGE, recently landed, a situation as chambermaid or waitress in a private family only. Apply at Castle Garden, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL, COMpetent for all kinds of family sewing and chamber work; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machines; 12 years in her last place. Call at No. 121 East 20th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do chamberwork and fine washing. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 141 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GERman girl a situation as nurse. No. 5 6th-st., two stairs.

A LADY ABOUT TO LEAVE THE CITY wishes to procure a situation for a young woman whom she can highly recommend as waitress or chambermaid; prefers the country for the Summer. Apply for two days at No. 129 Madison-av.

A STRONG AND HEALTHY YOUNG French woman, who has a baby 3 months old, would go as wet nurse in a respectable family, either in City or country. Call for two days on Mrs. DARCEL, No. 98 Franklin-st., New-York.

AN EXPERIENCED OPERATOR ON Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine wishes a permanent situation with a first-class dressmaker. Call on or address Miss DAVIS, No. 189 Monroe-st.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO GET A POSITION for her maid to return to France; she will take charge of children or assist a family; is fully competent and can be highly recommended. Inquire of W. A. BUDD, No. 36 Park-place.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and to make himself useful about a gentleman's house, by a steady, trustworthy and active young man, who understands the care and management of horses; willing to work in a garden and do all he can to please; well recommended; wages moderate. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERstands the routine of a country store, a situation in a first-class store in some village in New-York State; he is a good book-keeper and accountant, and willing to work for his employer's interest; can furnish excellent references, and give security, if required. Address, for one week, CLERK, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single, steady, faithful, industrious man; he is an experienced groom and careful driver; also understands gardening and milking; is willing to make himself useful on a gentleman's place; is not afraid of work; 14 years of the best City reference; country preferred. Address P. G., Box No. 209 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER, BY A strong, civil and industrious young man, who has been brought up to farming work, and understands it thoroughly; also taking care of horses, cattle, &c.; well recommended, and moderate wages only expected. Apply or address a note to No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a Protestant man who thoroughly understands his business; is willing and obliging; has the best of references; no objection to the country. Call on or address H. M. GARR, No. 88 East 19th-st., near Irving-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN (A single man) as coachman; understands perfectly the treatment of horses; can assist a gardener; is willing to make himself generally useful. Call or address J. H. DILGUS, No. 127 Broad-st., where reference will be given.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A man who is a first-class groom and an experienced driver; has best of City references. Call or address H. D., at Geo. Murray's, No. 33 East 13th-st., near University-place, for three days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN a situation as coachman and groom; has no objection to the country; can come well recommended; is willing to make himself useful. Address M. C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, a Protestant, as coachman; is a first-class groom; is capable of gardening or waiting; is willing and obliging; good references. Address T. M., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant man; is a first-class groom and an experienced driver; has the best of City reference; country or City; is willing and obliging. Call or address J. E., Box No. 206 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a Protestant man in a private family; has ten years' experience in this City; no objection to go in the country for the Summer; can give the best of reference as to capacity. Address H. R., Box 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as waiter; perfectly understands his business; has good City reference; country preferred. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 128 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT YOUNG MAN wishes a clerkship or employment in any capacity on an ocean steamer; salary no object; satisfactory references. Address A. B., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by one who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 47 West 15th-st., in the stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PRIVATE WAITer, in a first-class family, by a respectable man, who has seven years' reference from his present employer. No. 321 4th-av., corner 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable young man; has no objection to go to the country; has the very best of reference. Address J. McK., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a single man; thoroughly understands his business; either City or country; best reference. Address M. M., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN and assistant gardener, with good reference, and willing to work for moderate wages. Call for or address ALEXANDER, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 3.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man; understands the care and management of horses; has good City references; no objection to City or country. Address J. S., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG COLored man as waiter or coachman; best of reference given. Call for two days at No. 373 Lexington-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A STRONG, ACTIVE YOUNG man, a situation as porter in a store, hotel or any place of business; is not afraid of work; can be well recommended. Address B. J., Box No. 199 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (ENGLISH) A situation as waiter, either in a hotel or private family; no objection to the country. Call personally, or address by letter ROSE W., No. 90 3d-av., N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER, TO make himself generally useful, in a store or wholesale house; best of recommendations can be produced. Address R. G., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION IN A private family, by a young man who will bring the best of references. Address R. E., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and groom; wages $18 per month; good City reference. Direct to T. S., No. 421 East 16th-st.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS A SITUATION for his man as coachman. Can be seen for two days. Address D. L., No. 25 Park-place.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

LONDON.—I, JOHN THISTLEWOOD DAVENPORT, Pharmaceutist, of No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury, sole manufacturer of Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine, as proved in the Court of Chancery by Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood's decision, do hereby appoint HENRY SMITH, of No. 37 Nassau-st., New-York, Special Agent for the sale of said Chlorodyne.

[SEAL.] Given under my hand and seal this 10th day of May, 1866.

(Signed) JOHN THISTLEWOOD DAVENPORT.
Witnessed by JOHN COLLIS BROWNE, M. D.

FREE CONSULTATION.
DR. A. ROSENBERG,
who has had a long experience in private diseases, cures the greatest sufferer in a wonderfully short time. Young men who by secret habits suffer from involuntary emissions and seminal weaknesses will be effectually cured, otherwise they will never enjoy the blessings of a family. Ladies' private diseases and monthly irregularities will be cured without fail. Office No. 54 Ludlow-st., near Grand-st. Office hours from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M.

CANCER.

Dr. J. T. ROBINSON having during the last year, in this City, met with unrivaled success in the treatment of cancer, tumor and scrofula, would announce that he is now permanently located at No. 2 West 13th-st., where a limited number of patients can be accommodated with board while under treatment. Has living evidence of his entire success in the treatment of these diseases.

J. T. ROBINSON, M. D., No. 2 West 13th-st.
Office hours 9 to 12 A. M.

REMOVAL.

MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, has removed her office from No. 162 Chambers-st., to No. 64 West 34th-st., (under the Everett Rooms,) a few doors from 6th-av.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 64 West 34th-st., (under the Everett Rooms,) a few doors from 6th-av. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Also sold at the druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich-st., near Liberty-st. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. CORBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 27 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 9½ P. M.

AFFLICTED RESTORED.—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. Larmont's Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. New edition; 400 pages. Nearly 100 anatomical illustrations upon debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, European hospital practice, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Sold by E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., $1 50, closely sealed, or consult the doctor. No. 173 Broadway, New-York, from 12 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS. No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. (See the *Times*, July 13, 1864.)

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in cholera was Chlorodyne. (See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.)

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866: "Is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not 'supply a want and fill a place.'"

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the best and most certain remedy in coughs, colds, asthma, consumption, neuralgia, rheumatism, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a certain cure in cholera, dysentery, diarrhœa, cholic, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Caution.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury, London. The immense demand enables the proprietors to reduce the price; it is now sold in bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s.

Agents in New-York, J. S. ASPINWALL, No. 86 William-st., and HENRY SMITH, No. 37 Nassau-st.

DR. WEST, AN OLD AND EXPERIENCED practitioner, is enabled to guarantee a cure in all private cases, by safe remedies, and without change of diet or hindrance from business. Call at No. 845 Broadway.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $5 a bottle. No. 3 Division-st., New-York. The only place.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

MACHINERY.

TOBACCO CUTTERS.—HAND-MACHINES—will cut chewing and smoking. Inquire at the manufactory, No. 15 East 27th-st. J. THOMPSON.

FOR SALE—A 12-HORSE STEAM ENGINE boilers and shafting, pulleys, &c., cheap. Apply to W. H. ANDERSON, Yonkers.

SHIPPING.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS

Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, taking passengers to England, France and Germany. Leave New-York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:

Atlantic, CHAS. HOYER, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power.......31st May.
Baltic, A. G. JONES, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power.......14th June.
Western Metropolis, H. SANDERS, Commander, 2,600 tons, 1,000 horse power.......28th June.
Mississippi, W. G. FURBER, Commander, 2,600 tons, 900 horse power.......— July.

Further departures from New-York, (besides extra steamers): July 19, August 2, 16; September 6, 20; October 4, 26; November 8, 22; December 13, 27.

DEPARTURES FROM BREMEN, respectively Cowes, May 9, 23; June 6, 13, 20, 27; July 11, 25; August 15, 29; September 12; October 3, 17; November 1, 26; December 5, 19.

RATES OF PASSAGE, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency, from NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, Havre, London and Southampton:
First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.
FROM BREMEN, &c., TO NEW-YORK:
First cabin, $112; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
RETURN TICKETS: First cabin, $205; second cabin, $132 50; steerage, $77 50.
For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.
ENGLAND	3,450	Grace.
SCOTLAND	3,698	Hall.
VIRGINIA	3,310	Prowse.
HELVETIA	3,315	Ogilvie.
THE QUEEN	3,517	Grogan.
ERIN	3,310	Cutting.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Thompson
DENMARK	3,117	Thomson
FRANCE	3,200	(Building)
GERMANY	3,100	(Building)

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
SCOTLAND.......SATURDAY, June 2
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.

Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $40 currency.

Cabin passage to Liverpool $100; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

Drafts for any amount issued on any Bank in Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rates.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway, and for steerage tickets at the passage office of the company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely,

FULTON, S. SAMUELS.......Saturday, June 9, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, July 7, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS.......Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS.......Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
First cabin.......$132 50 | Second cabin.......$85 00
Through tickets to London, $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Agent, Havre and Paris.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 30.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 6.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 13.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 27.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 4.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.......$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.......80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.......$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.......65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown.—An extra Cunard steamer will sail every WEDNESDAY:
ALLEPPO.......WEDNESDAY, June 6.
MANHATTAN.......WEDNESDAY, June 13.
PALMYRA.......WEDNESDAY, June 20.

These steamers have very fine accommodations for a few cabin passengers.

Passage money $100, gold or its equivalent.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:

PEREIRE.......DUCHESNE.......SATURDAY, June 2
VILLE DE PARIS....SURMONT.......SATURDAY, June 16
LAFAYETTE.......LEMARIE.......SATURDAY, June 30
NAPOLEON III......BOCANDE.......SATURDAY, July 14

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF BOSTON.......SATURDAY.......June 2
CITY OF LONDON.......SATURDAY.......June 9
ETNA.......SATURDAY.......June 16
CITY OF PARIS.......SATURDAY.......June 23
CITY OF NEW-YORK.......SATURDAY.......June 30
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.......$120 | Steerage.......$35
First Cabin to London....125 | Steerage to London.......40
First Cabin to Paris.......135 | Steerage to Paris.......50

Rates of passage by Wednesday's steamers: First cabin, $90; steerage, $30.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.—THE STEAMship CITY OF CORK, of the Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 45, North River, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown, at noon on WEDNESDAY, June 6. Rates of passage: First cabin, $90; steerage, $30; payable in currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAMSHIP PEREIRE FOR BREST and Havre, will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, June 2, at 9 o'clock precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board at 8 o'clock.

The new steamship VILLE DE PARIS will follow the PEREIRE, and sail June 16.

LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, AND THE IRISH PORTS.—The favorite steamers of the ANCHOR LINE.
BRITANNIA, SATURDAY, June 2.
HIBERNIA, SATURDAY, June 16.
CALEDONIA, SATURDAY, June 30.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, Derry or Dublin: Cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $35. Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35. For further information, apply at the Company's office.
FRANCIS MacDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 61 Bowling-green.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf at Jersey City, at noon, on SATURDAY, May 19, and SATURDAY, June 16.
Passage money to Nassau.......$45
Passage money to Havana.......80
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The favorite side-wheel steamship COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage, apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.
MORRO CASTLE follows June 13.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
PASSENGER SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON.......Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES.......Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.
FREIGHT AT LOWEST RATES.
Cabin passage.......$20

The favorite side-wheel passenger steamship HERMAN LIVINGSTON, will leave on THURSDAY, June 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 13 North River. For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.
Agents in Savannah, WILDER & FULLARTON.

CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., PIONEER LINE.
Cabin passage.......$15.
Freight 50 cents per barrel, and 10 cents per foot.
EVERY SATURDAY.
The new and first-class steamship TYBEE, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, June 2. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES, No. 13 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah—HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR SAVANNAH GEORGIA.

EVERY SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
Pier No. 13 North River, foot of Cedar-st.
EMPIRE SIDE-WHEEL LINE.
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails June 2.
MISSOURI, LOVELAND, Commander, sails June 9.
FREIGHTS AND PASSAGE REDUCED.
Through tickets issued to the interior.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL. VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

JUNE 1.—ARIZONA, MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, WATKINS.
JUNE 11.—NORTHERN LIGHT, WEIR, connecting with SACRAMENTO, CAVERLY.
JUNE 21.—NEW-YORK, GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, FARNSWORTH.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE.

TO CALIFORNIA via NICARAGUA.
ON THE TWENTIETH OF EACH MONTH.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class.	Second-class.	Third-class.
$175 to $200.	$125.	$65.

In currency.
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.

THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, JERRY W. SMITH, Commander, On WEDNESDAY, June 20, at noon, From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY have placed a new steamer on the lake, and otherwise greatly improved the transit route. The full stage of water on lake and river insures to passengers a prompt and reliable transit over this favorite line of California travel.

For passage, apply early by mail or in person, at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA will sail on FRIDAY, June 1, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received as usual.

For rates, &c., inquire at freight office, on Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
The splendid U. S. steamship WHIRLWIND, Capt. HENRY FARGO, is loading at Pier No. 12 North River. Sails SATURDAY, June 2, at 4 P. M.

Goods delivered in the Richmond Dock.

Freight taken on accommodating terms. Goods forwarded to the interior. Shippers will do well to call before engaging elsewhere. Agents at Richmond, BRIDGFORD & MYERS. Apply to
CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 164 Maiden-lane.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING, EVERY TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships RAPIDAN, Capt. S. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH.

MURRAY'S WEEKLY LINE.
The favorite steamship VIRGO will sail from Pier No. 16 E. R., foot of Wall-st., on THURSDAY, June 7.
For freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE.......THIRTY DOLLARS.
EMILY P. SOUDER.......Capt. B. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA.......Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN.

The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 16 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.

The new and elegant steamship MONEKA will leave on THURSDAY, June 7, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.
Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

Regular Line of First-Class Steamships. Pier No. 14, East River, foot of Wall-st.
FARE REDUCED.
The elegant and popular side-wheel steamship QUAKER CITY, WM. H. WEST, Commander, is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, June 2, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

BLACK STAR LINE.
FREIGHT AT REDUCED RATES.
The fast-sailing steamship HUNTSVILLE will sail on SATURDAY, June 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. For freight or passage apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 96 West-st., corner of Cedar.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship SHERIDAN, Capt. T. E. BOLTON, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, June 2, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The STAR OF THE UNION follows June 9.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MARIPOSA will leave on SATURDAY, June 2, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The A 1 steamship STARLIGHT, FEDRICK, Commander, is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched as above from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 262 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after FRIDAY, June 1, the JESSE HOYT, passenger boat of this road, will leave Pier No. 32 North River, foot of Duane-street, and connect at Port Monmouth with trains for the following points on the road:

11 A. M. Express Line for Camden direct, taking passengers to Red Bank, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Bricksburgh, Manchester, Tom's River, Woodmansie, Barnegat, Shamong, Tuckerton, Atsion, Jackson, and all stations on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. Through to Camden in five hours. Fare $2.

4 P. M. from Pier No. 32, and 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 3, for Port Monmouth, Highlands, Middleton, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Oceanport, Branchport, Long Branch, Shark River, Squan, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Squankum, Bricksburgh, Manchester, Tom's River and Camden. Fare $2.

The freight-boat leaves at 5 P. M. for all points on the line and Camden.

Returning trains leave Camden:
Express at 5:20 A. M., arriving in New-York at 2:15 P. M. Freight at 5:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 4:15 A. M. Way Mail and Express at 3:30 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:20 A. M., and stopping at Pier 3 North River.

N. B.—All baggage must be delivered at Pier No. 32, as none will be received at Pier No. 3.
W. N. CLAYTON, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for the North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
[illegible]
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
4 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
5 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, for Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. | H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING TIME TABLE FROM MAY 7.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:20 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:20 P. M., Express train, for Greenport.
4:20 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:20 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont [illegible] Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

A NEW GROVE FOR EXCURSIONS.—Crossett's Grove, near Woodbridge; also, the new side-wheel steamboat HENRY SMITH, to hire. Office, No. 382 West-st., near Barrow-st. HENRY B. CROSSETT.

TO CHARTER.—THE LARGE SIDE-WHEEL steamer GEORGE WASHINGTON, with saloons. Also new and splendid grove just opened for Sunday-school excursions. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

FOR EXCURSION PARTIES—DUDLEY'S, Myers' and other Groves. Steamboats of all kinds; barges and grove. For choice of days apply early to W. & E. MYERS & CO., from barges foot of Morton-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ENVELOPES.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 24, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until June 25, at 3 o'clock P. M., for furnishing Envelopes required for the official uses of Postmasters at first and second class offices, during a period of two years from the 1st of July, 1866. The estimated number of Envelopes that will be required is as follows:

Class 1.—750,000 Envelopes for Circulars, 5¼ by 3 inches.
Class 2.—1,500,000 Envelopes, 5¾ by 3¼ inches.
Class 3.—600,000 Envelopes, 6¾ by 3¾ inches.
Class 4.—400,000 Envelopes, 9 by 4 inches.
Class 5.—200,000 Envelopes, 10½ by 4¾ inches.
Class 6.—200,000 Envelopes, 8 by 4½ inches.

An ordinary quality of buff paper will answer for the Envelopes of Class 1. Those of Class 6 are to be made of Manilla paper, of firm and even texture, and the others of buff or cream-colored paper, of approved quality.

All the envelopes must be made in the most thorough manner, well gummed for sealing upon the entire length of the lap of each envelope, and must have such printing upon the face as may be directed by the Postmaster-General. They must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, packed in pasteboard boxes, each to contain 250 envelopes, the boxes to be wrapped in strong paper, so as to bear transportation through the mails. When a quantity not less than 3,000 envelopes is required to fill the order of a Postmaster, they must be put up in strong wooden boxes, and, in either case, proper labels of direction must be placed upon the boxes by the contractor, as directed by an agent of this Department.

The envelopes must be furnished in such quantities as may from time to time be required to fill the orders of Postmasters, and be delivered either at the New-York Post-office or at the Stamp and Envelope Agency in New-York, as the Postmaster-General may direct, free of cost for packing and transportation.

Bids are also invited for furnishing 4,000,000 envelopes, more or less, to be used in covering dead letters returned to writers, to be thoroughly made of a good quality of Manilla paper, well gummed, 6 3-10 by 3¾ inches. The envelopes must have such printing upon them as may be directed by the Postmaster-General. Also, 100,000 envelopes, more or less, to be thoroughly made of the best quality of white or buff paper, to be 4 by 8 9-10 inches in size, and to have the words "Post-office Department," "Official Business," and "Postmaster," printed on them in the manner prescribed by this Department.

These envelopes must be delivered at the Post-office Department in Washington, D. C., in good order, ready for use, free of cost for packing and transportation, and at the rate of about 38,000 per week. The first delivery of the envelopes specified above to be made as early in July as practicable.

Specimens of the different kinds of envelopes, for which proposals are invited, may be seen by applying to the Postmasters of the following offices, viz.: New-York, N. Y.; Boston, Mass.; Philadelphia, Penn.; Baltimore, Md.; or they may be obtained direct from this Department.

Bidders will be expected to furnish specimens of the envelopes they propose to supply, and no bid will be considered unless offered by manufacturers of envelopes, accompanied by satisfactory guarantees.

The price bid, and the quality of samples submitted, will both be taken into consideration in awarding the contract.

Bond and security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, and all payments under it will be made quarterly.

The bids should be endorsed "Proposals for Office and Returned Letter Envelopes," and addressed to the Third Postmaster-General.

W. DENNISON, Postmaster-General.

NATIONAL MILITARY ASYLUM.

The Managers of the National Asylum for Discharged Volunteer Soldiers, authorized by act of Congress, approved March 21, 1866, ask proposals for sites for Asylums, by donation or sale. The premises must be situate in one of the Loyal States, contain at least two hundred acres of land, and be in a healthy location and easy of access by railroad or otherwise. It is the purpose of the Managers to erect, without delay, extensive and permanent buildings for said Asylums, and its establishment will be largely advantageous to any section or railroad in the vicinity of its location.

Plans, specifications and estimates for Asylum buildings, including detached cottages, are also asked for the approval of the Board. Liberal compensation will be given for the successful plans.

Proposals, plans, specifications and estimates—the first-named to be in writing, containing plot and description of grounds, and terms and conditions of transfer—must be sent to Major-Gen. B. F. BUTLER, at Lowell, Mass., on or before the 20th day of June, 1866.

BENJ. F. BUTLER, President Board of Managers.
LEWIS B. GUNCKEL, Secretary.

Papers entitled to publish the laws of the United States are respectfully requested to publish this for three weeks prior to the 20th of June, 1866, and send their bill, with copy of notice, as above directed.

PROPOSALS FOR INEBRIATE ASYLUM

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, NO. 1 BOND-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1866.

TO CARPENTERS AND MASONS.—Proposals sealed and indorsed as above will be received by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, at their office, No. 1 Bond-st., until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 12th day of June next, for the masons' and carpenters' work and materials necessary to complete a portion of the Inebriate Asylum on Ward's Island. The plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Renwick & Sands, architects, No. 23 Wall-st., who will furnish all information in respect to the work.

The Commissioners reserve to themselves the power of rejecting any or all propositions for the above, not deemed by them advantageous to the interests of the Department.

JAMES BOWEN, President.
JAMES B. NICHOLSON, Secretary.
ISAAC BELL,
O. W. BRENNAN, } Commissioners.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30, 1866.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE NAVY-YARDS, UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.—Proposals to furnish Timber and other materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 20th of June next, at which time the proposals will be opened. The proposals must be addressed to the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, Washington, and must be endorsed "Proposals for Timber, &c., for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters. Printed schedules for any class, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee, and of certificate of guarantors, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the Commandants of the respective Navy-yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau. [illegible]

[illegible] KITTERY.—Nos. 1, 4, 5, 9, 12, 13, 17, 18, 24, 25, 27, [illegible] CHARLESTOWN.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, [illegible] BROOKLYN.—Nos. [illegible] PHILADELPHIA.—Nos. [illegible] WASHINGTON.—Nos. [illegible] NORFOLK.—Nos. 1, 4, 6, 11, 19.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY,
FORT MONROE, VA., May 26, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) are invited until 10 o'clock A. M., on THURSDAY, the 7th day of June, 1866, for the delivery of 9,500 GALLONS OF MOLASSES, (three hundred and ninety-five half barrels—averaging about twenty-four gallons each.)

This article is branded "Syrup," from Howell, Barr & Co.; was imported from Muscovado Molasses in December, 1864, and is in good order.

The packages will be recoopered and put in shipping order. The quantity determined by the Government gauger.

Proposals will not be received for less than five (5) half barrels.

The Molasses will be delivered on board vessel, free of wharfage, dockage or labor.

Purchasers will be allowed ten (10) days to remove property.

TERMS—Cash, in Government funds, of which fifty per cent. will be required on the acceptance of the bid; the balance before delivery of purchases.

Bidders are requested to be present (or represented) at the opening of the bids.

Proposals should be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Molasses," and addressed to
JAMES CURRY, Colonel and C. S. V.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
NO. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Friday, June 1, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., viz.:

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Fortieth-street, from First to Second-avenue.

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue.

For curb, gutter and flagging Ninth-avenue, west side, from Forty-fourth to Forty-sixth-street.

For curb, gutter and flagging Third-avenue, from Fifty-third to Fifty-seventh-street.

For curb, gutter and flagging in front of Nos. 276, 278, 280, and 282 Fifty-second-street.

For flagging, four feet wide, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from First to Eighth-avenue, from Forty-third to Sixtieth-street.

For flagging Broadway, from Twenty-ninth to Thirtieth-street, and Sixth-avenue, from Twenty-seventh to Thirtieth-street.

For flagging First-avenue, from Eighty-sixth to Ninety-third-street.

For flagging and reflagging Twenty-ninth-street, from Ninth to Tenth-avenue.

For flagging One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Fifth to Eighth-avenue.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, May 22, 1866.
CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
NO. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INCLOSed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until TUESDAY, June 5, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., viz.:

For repairing dock at the foot of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, and the dock on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, Manhattanville, North River.

For repairing pier foot of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street, North River.

Blank forms and proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated STREET DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, May 24, 1866.
CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

PROPOSALS

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 24, 1866.

OFFERS WILL BE RECEIVED BY this Bureau until the 29th of June, 1866, for the purchase of the following-named vessels, which may be seen at the Navy-yards indicated.

PHILADELPHIA NAVY-YARD:
Screw steamer SAGAMORE, of 507 tons, old measurement.
Screw steamer ALTHEA, of 72 tons, old measurement.
Sloop-of-war ST. LOUIS, of 700 tons, old measurement.

NEW-YORK NAVY-YARD:
Paddle-wheel steamer JAMES ADGER, of 1,151 tons, old measurement.
Paddle-wheel steamer OCTORARA, of 829 tons, old measurement.
Paddle-wheel steamer TRITONIA, of 202 tons, old measurement.
Screw steamer JASMINE, of 122 tons, old measurement.
Screw steamer KANAWHA, of 507 tons, old measurement.
Screw steamer MARIGOLD, of 115 tons, old measurement.

BOSTON NAVY-YARD:
Sloop-of-war JOHN ADAMS, of 700 tons.

These vessels will be sold with their spars, standing rigging, two boats, and such other articles as will be shown to applicants by the Commandant of the Yard where the vessels lie, with the exception of their armaments, navy anchors and chains, nautical instruments and stores. The vessels can be seen and the inventories examined at any time, on application to the Commandants of the Yards.

Government reserves the right to withdraw any of the vessels from sale.

Payments must be made within three days from the date of the reception of the notice of the acceptance of an offer, and the vessels must be removed from the Navy-yard within ten days from the date of the deposit.

Proposals will be indorsed, "Proposals for the purchase of vessels."

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, Rotunda, Park, until Monday, June 4, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., for building and completing a reservoir and two gate houses at Carmansville, near the High Bridge.

Each proposal must be indorsed "Proposals for a reservoir and two gate houses at Carmansville," together with the name of the bidder and the date of its offering.

The amount of security required will be forty thousand dollars.

Plans and specifications of the work can be seen on application at the Engineer's office, 86th-st., near 4th-av.

Blank forms of bids can be obtained on application at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, May 16, 1866.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT.

The steamboat BRIDGEPORT, Capt. CHAS. WEEKS, leaves New-York daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 35 East River, foot Catherine-st., at 12 o'clock M., connecting with Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, arriving at Bridgeport in time for the accommodation trains on New-York and New-Haven Railroad going east and west. Returning—Will leave Bridgeport, from Naugatuck Railroad wharf EVERY NIGHT (Saturdays excepted) at 11 o'clock P. M. The new and splendid steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. JOHN MCNEIL, leaves New-York from same pier EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 3:20 P. M., arriving at Bridgeport in time to connect with the New-York and New-Haven Railroad train for Stratford, Milford and New-Haven. Returning—Will leave Bridgeport from Housatonic Railroad wharf daily (Sundays excepted) at 7¼ A. M., on arrival of early morning trains on Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-York and New-Haven Railroads. Freight received daily and forwarded at lowest rates.

CHARLES ROCKWELL, Supt.
WM. H. WILCOX, agent on pier.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS, being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. S. BRAYTON, On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; COMMODORE, Capt. R. F. CURTIS, On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 18 North River. These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.

Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

NEW-YORK

ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.
The new fast and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, will, on and after SATURDAY, March 31, leave New-York from Pier No. 43, East River, for Orient, Greenport and Sag Harbor, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 o'clock P. M.
Returning, leave Sag Harbor for Greenport, Orient and New-York on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, apply on board.
For further particulars inquire of
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR SAG HARBOR,

GREENPORT AND ORIENT.
The new and first-class steamer EDWARD EVERETT, Capt. HENRY TATTERSON, from Pier No. 38 East River, foot Market-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M.; returning, will leave Sag Harbor every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 4 P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to ISAAC S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.
N. L. McCREADY & CO., No. 36 South-st.

MAY, 1866.—SHREWSBURY AND LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank.—The new and elegant steamer SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-street, North River:
[illegible]
All freight must be on board at least a quarter of an hour before starting.

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW. Fare to Albany and Troy, $1; to Yonkers, 20 cents; West Point, Cozzens', Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, 50 cents; Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson, 75 cents. Leaving Desbrosses-st. daily, on and after THURSDAY, May 31, at 7:45 A. M., touching at 34th-st. pier at 8 A. M. A light-draft steamboat will, on arrival at Albany, carry passengers and freight to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central. No freight, horses or carriages received.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR ROCKLAND LAKE.—The steamer CHICOPEE, Capt. J. L. REMER, will leave Pier No. 20, foot of Dey-st., every SUNDAY, at 8¼ A. M., landing at Christopher, 24th, 34th and 42d sts., Yonkers, Dudley Grove, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack and Sing Sing. Returning, leaves Rockland Lake at 2 P. M. Fare each way, 50 cents.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—On and after THURSDAY, May 31, the steamboat ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 3 P. M., and 34th-st. at 3¼, landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens' West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton. Returning, will leave Poughkeepsie at 7 A. M. Fare to West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, 50 cents.

NOTICE.—CHANGE OF HOUR FOR BULL'S Ferry, Pleasant Valley, Fort Lee. The favorite steamer THOS. E. HULSE, Capt. GEO. W. ANNETT, will on and after June 1, 1866, leave foot of Christopher-st., at 9:45 A. M., 1:45 and 6 P. M.; leave Fort Lee, 7:30 A. M., 12 M. and 5 P. M., landing at 34th-st., each way. This is the only boat which lands at the old landing at Fort Lee.

FOR SAUGERTIES—LANDING AT RHINEbeck, Barrytown and Tivoli. The steamer AUSONIA will leave foot of Beach-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 P. M. Returning, leave Saugerties every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. Conveyances to be had from the landing to the Catskill Mountain House.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND FISHKILL.—On and after WEDNESDAY, May 16, the steamboat MAGENTA will leave New-York every afternoon (Sundays excepted) from foot of Barclay-st., at 3 o'clock P. M., landing at Grassy Point, Cozzens' Dock and Cornwall; returning will leave Fishkill at 6:20 A. M. and Newburgh at 6:45, landing as above.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURGH.—The steamboat POMONA will leave Harrison-st. every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7½ o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, West Point, Cold Spring and Cornwall, touching at 34th-st.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves pier foot of Harrison-st., daily (without exception) at 8 A. M.; lands at 34th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1¼ P. M.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The boats of this line (CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE) leave Pier foot of North River, foot of Vestry-st., for Troy, [illegible] Sundays excepted, at 6 P. M.

FUNERAL OF GEN. SCOTT AT WEST POINT.—The steamers DANIEL DREW and ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. for West Point, on FRIDAY, at 7¼ and 9 A. M., returning at 1 and 2:30 P. M. Fare both ways $1. Tickets good on either boat.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—Steamer [illegible] leave Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NORWALK—CONNECTING WITH THE Danbury Railroad. The swift new steamer NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with Railroad.

FOR SALE—STEAM FERRY-BOAT IVANHOE, of 265 tons, N. M.; has a vertical beam engine; is in good order, ready for immediate service, and well found in anchor, chains, boats, &c. Lies at Pier No. 47 North River. Certificate of inspection 29d inst. CHARLES N. HASWELL, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 186 East 18th-st., near 4th-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING, monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock.
FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works, Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, and at less cost than those of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., and 1,310 Broadway, between 35th and 36th sts., New-York.

MEETINGS.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812.—A regular monthly meeting will be held at the Mercer House, corner Broome and Mercer sts., on FRIDAY EVENING, June 1, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in reference to the death of our lamented brother in the army, Gen. Winfield Scott.
H. RAYMOND, Brig.-Gen.
ABRAM DALLY, Col.
J. M. PHYFE, Adj't.

REMOVALS.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 22, 1866.

REMOVAL.—THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY has removed to Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., corner of Hanover-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—BEGINS AT 8.

Lessee and Manager.......WM. WHEATLEY
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, June 1, 1866.
FAREWELL BENEFIT
of the truly great tragedian,
CHARLES DILLON,
who will appear for the last time but one in the thrilling and pathetic character of
BELPHEGOR,
THE MOUNTEBANK,
in the play of the same name, produced after
MONTHS OF PREPARATION.
THE SCENERY,
COSTUMES,
AND APPOINTMENTS
ALL NEW,
and of the most
COSTLY AND GORGEOUS DESCRIPTION.
THE CAST
unapproachable, comprising the names of
MISS IDA VERNON as MADELINE;
Messrs. J. G. Burnett, J. W. Collier, George Becks, D. E. Ralton, J. W. Blaisdell, E. B. Holmes, R. Barry, W. H. Danvers, Miss Mary Wells, Maria Maeder, Mrs. Chapman, &c., &c.
The scene is laid in France; Period, Reign of Louis XVIII.
TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) last appearance of
CHARLES DILLON.
MONDAY, June 4,
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS.
GABRIEL RAVEL,
FRANCOIS RAVEL,
(his first appearance in New-York in several years,)
ANTOINE RAVEL,
YOUNG AMERICA,
AND A SPLENDID COMPANY OF
FORTY EMINENT ARTISTS,
Seats secured six days in advance.

BRYANT'S.

Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway, above Grand-st.
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
Positively last six nights of
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
When they will introduce a brilliant programme,
INTRODUCING THE FAVORITE ARTISTS,
Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Rollin Howard, Dan Emmett, Master Ryan, Neil and Dan Bryant, with the entire troupe in their irresistible comicalities.
OLD TIME'S ROCKS. THE LIVE INGIN.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

FASHIONABLE MATINEE,
SATURDAY—2 o'clock.
Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned in pursuance of the provisions of Title 1, chapter IV, part II of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, and the acts amendatory thereof, have this day formed a limited partnership, to be conducted in the City of New-York, under the name or firm of PHILANDER REED.

That the general nature of the business to be transacted is the general produce and commission business, and in dealing in articles, merchandise and property appertaining thereto.

That PHILANDER REED is the general partner interested in said partnership, and THOMAS MURPHY is the special partner interested therein, and that the said PHILANDER REED resides in the City, county and State of New-York, and the said THOMAS MURPHY resides in the Town of Flatbush, in the County of Kings and State of New-York.

That the said THOMAS MURPHY, the special partner herein mentioned, has contributed as capital to the common stock of said partnership, the sum of three thousand dollars in cash.

That the said partnership is to commence on the 24th day of May, 1866, and is to terminate on the 31st day of December, 1868.

In witness whereof the said parties have hereunto subscribed their names this 23d day of May, 1866.

PHILANDER REED.
THOS. MURPHY.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a Limited Partnership for the transaction of a general Foreign and Domestic Mercantile Exchange and Commission Business, has been entered into by and between HERMAN R. BALTZER, residing at Southfield, in the County of Richmond, and State of New-York, and WILLIAM G. TAAKS, residing in the City, County and State of New-York, and BANK FUR HANDEL UND INDUSTRIE, a Banking Corporation, located at Darmstadt, in the Grand Duchy of Hesse Germany, and WILLIAM L. DEICHMANN, GUSTAV MEVISSEN, ABRAHAM OPPENHEIM and JACOB VOM RATH, all residing in the City of Cologne, in the Kingdom of Prussia, Germany, pursuant to and by virtue of the first title of the fourth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York and the acts amendatory thereof.

The name or firm under which the said partnership is to be conducted is BALTZER & TAAKS.

The general nature of the business intended to be transacted by the said partnership is a general foreign and domestic mercantile exchange and commission business.

[illegible]

Dated New-York, April 20, 1866.

H. R. BALTZER,
W. G. TAAKS,
BANK FUR HANDEL UND INDUSTRIE,
By JOSEPH LAROCQUE, Attorney.
WILLIAM L. DEICHMANN,
By JOSEPH LAROCQUE, Attorney.
GUSTAV MEVISSEN,
By JOSEPH LAROCQUE, Attorney.
ABRAHAM OPPENHEIM,
By JOSEPH LAROCQUE, Attorney.
JACOB VOM RATH,
By JOSEPH LAROCQUE, Attorney.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name and firm of KORFF BROTHERS, Practical Lithographers, expires on the last of this month, and shall be dissolved by mutual consent from the 1st of June, 1866, each of the partners establishing the trade of Lithographical Printing for himself.
H. G. KORFF.
L. E. KORFF.

The undersigned continues the business under the firm of H. G. KORFF & CO., in the old place, No. 54 William-st., and settles the account of the old firm.
H. G. KORFF.

The undersigned establishes the same business under his name at No. 57 Pine-st., and shall be ready to accept orders from the 1st of June.
L. E. KORFF.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.

OFFICE OF A. S. PEABODY & CO., NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 1, 1866.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name of A. S. PEABODY & CO., expires this day by limitation.

Either partner will sign the firm name in liquidation.
AUGUSTUS S. PEABODY.
THERON S. KNAPP.

The undersigned will succeed the late firm of A. S. PEABODY & CO., and transact a general banking and stock commission business, at No. 11 Wall-st., under the firm name of T. S. KNAPP & CO.
THERON S. KNAPP, (late of A. S. Peabody & Co.)
GEO. W. BROWN.

NO. 16 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, June 1, 1866.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of DRAKE BROTHERS, expires this day by its own limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
W. F. DRAKE,
A. A. DRAKE, } General Partners.
JAMES M. DRAKE, Special Partner.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership for continuing the business of stock brokers and bankers, under the same name as heretofore, at the above address.
W. F. DRAKE,
A. A. DRAKE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the copartnership heretofore existing between ANDREW J. BATES, JEROME B. BATES and HENRY ELLIOTT, under the firm of A. J. BATES & CO., and doing business at No. 29 Dey-st., in the City of New-York, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, the said HENRY ELLIOTT having sold all his interest in said concern to said A. J. & J. B. BATES, who have this day formed a copartnership, and will continue the business at the same place under the name of A. J. BATES & CO.
NEW-YORK, May 25, 1866.
A. J. BATES.
J. B. BATES.
HENRY ELLIOTT.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF WHANN & WEBSTER expires this day by limitation. WM. WHANN is authorized to sign in liquidation.
WM. WHANN.
WM. H. WEBSTER.

I will continue the banking and brokerage business in my own name, at No. 19 New-st. and No. 24 Broadway.
WM. WHANN.

WM. H. WEBSTER will continue the stock brokerage business in the same office.
WM. H. WEBSTER.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of HELLEN, McROBERTS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, THOS. M. McROBERTS retiring. The business will be liquidated and carried on by the remaining partners.
C. O. HELLEN. [seal]
THOS. M. McROBERTS. [seal]
EDWIN A. WEED. [seal]
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1866.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.

THE FIRM OF WHITTINGHAM & VERNON is this day dissolved by mutual consent. W. H. WHITTINGHAM will sign in liquidation.
W. H. WHITTINGHAM.
J. W. VERNON.

The undersigned will continue the banking and stock brokerage business at No. 8 Broad-st.
W. H. WHITTINGHAM.

THE COPARTNERSHIP BETWEEN the undersigned, under the name of W. S. THOMSON, LANGDON & CO., is this day dissolved by its own limitation. Mr. FRED. C. JONES retires from the business.
WM. S. THOMSON,
Per C. H. LANGDON, Atty.
C. H. LANGDON.
FRED. C. JONES.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF MANLEY & CO. expires this day, by mutual consent. WASHINGTON MANLEY is authorized to sign in liquidation.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.
WASHINGTON MANLEY,
FRED. A. MAYHEW,
GEO. MANLEY, Special.
(Signed)

THE PARTNERSHIP EXISTING BEtween HOWARD LAPSLEY and SAMUEL WELSH LAPSLEY is this day dissolved by mutual consent. HOWARD LAPSLEY will continue the business at No. 3 Nassau-st.
HOWARD LAPSLEY.
S. W. LAPSLEY.
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1866.

THE FIRM OF BARKER & COLE IS this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be conducted by ALBERT COLE, No. 42 Pine-st.
HENRY R. BARKER.
ALBERT COLE.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.

WITHDRAWAL.—THE INTEREST OF O. M. McGHEE in the firm of C. POWELL, GREEN & CO., ceased on the 17th inst.
May 15, 1866. C. POWELL, GREEN & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts.
SUCCESS! SUCCESS!! SUCCESS!!!
A RUSH OF ENTHUSIASTIC CROWDS,
who witness with admiration
MRS. G. C. HOWARD
in her great personation of
TOPSEY,
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3; EVENING AT 7¾,
in the great American Drama, entitled
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
in five acts, twelve tableaux, and thirty scenes, with all its
ORIGINAL MUSIC AND EFFECTS.
MASTER ALLIE TURNER,
THE INFANT DRUMMER—FOUR YEARS OLD.
To be seen at all hours,
THE WONDER OF WONDERS,
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
only three years old, and weighing 196 POUNDS.
TWO SACRED WHITE PEACOCKS,
300 LIVING SPECIMENS OF BIRDS
from the GOLD REGIONS OF AUSTRALIA.
LIEUT.-GEN. GRANT'S LOOKOUT TOWER,
used in his advance upon Richmond.
TWO LIVING SOUTH AFRICAN LIONS,
magnificent specimens of those KINGS OF THE FOREST.
THE TALLEST GIANTESS IN THE WORLD.
A COMPANY OF DWARFS.
outrivaling in stature and appearance the famous
TOM THUMB TROUPE.
A BEAUTIFUL CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
SPLENDID AND ENTERTAINING COSMORAMAS.
INGENIOUS GLASS-BLOWERS.
WONDERFUL HAPPY FAMILY.
GRAND AQUARIA—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH.
A LEARNED SEAL, LIVING SERPENTS, THREE-HORNED BULL—TWO NYL-GHAUS.
A SOUTH AMERICAN LAMA,
captured on the highest peak of the Andes.
DR. HALL'S ESQUIMAUX DOG.
GEOLOGICAL, CONCHOLOGICAL AND NUMISMATIC COLLECTION, SPECIMENS OF NATURAL HISTORY, WAX STATUARY, PAINTINGS, HISTORICAL RELICS, &c.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Open at 7¼. Begin at 8.
Carriages may be ordered at
10¾ O'CLOCK.
THIS EVENING,
AND EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
Mr. Chas. Reade's Drama, founded upon his highly popular Novel, entitled,
IT IS
NEVER
TOO LATE
TO MEND,
With new scenes, comprising
THE FIELDING FARM,
THE PRISON, WITH ITS CELLS and GALLERIES,
THE MINER'S HUT
and
THE MOUNTAIN CASCADE,
with its novel effects of
MOONLIGHT and DAYBREAK.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee, Director and Manager.......G. L. Fox
MISS FANNY HERRING
in six different characters, in
THREE FAST WOMEN.
Mr. G. L. Fox.......as.......Hezekiah Larkins
GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS.

ENGLISH COMIC OPERA.

NEW FRENCH THEATRE—14th-st., near 6th-av.
IMMENSE SUCCESS.
CROWDED HOUSES.
THIRD NIGHT OF
THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA,
By Julius Eichberg.
TALENTED ARTISTS:
MISS RICHINGS, MR. CASTLE,
MISS Z. HARRISON, MR. SEGUIN,
MRS. MOZART, MR. PEAKES,
MR. KETCHUM.
JULIUS EICHBERG.......Conductor.
Performances at the theatre, 14th-st. TO-NIGHT and FRIDAY.
At the Brooklyn Academy of Music,
SATURDAY, JUNE 2.
Tickets for sale at the Theatre, and at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.
Doors open at 7; performance to commence at 8 o'clock.

BLIND TOM! BLIND TOM!

BLIND TOM AT IRVING HALL.
The last opportunity of hearing this
WONDERFUL PIANIST,
In New-York City, previous to his departure for Europe.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EACH EVENING.
Doors open at 7¼, to begin at 8 o'clock.
FRIDAY, June 1.
SATURDAY, June 2,
and for the accommodation of schools and families,
A GRAND MATINEE
On SATURDAY, June 2, at 2 o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents; Reserved chairs 25 cents extra; for sale at Beer & Schirmer's, 701 Broadway, and at Irving Hall.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

PAUL JUIGNET AND C. DRIVET, Managers.
SATURDAY, June 2, at 8 o'clock,
L'AIEULE.
Dramatic comedy, in five acts, by M. Denney.
Ticket office, No. 678 Broadway, at H. Dardonville's.

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.

The ORPHEONISTS' FESTIVAL at the Cooper Union being a charitable performance, will not be included in the recommendation to close public buildings to-day.

BECKER'S FRUIT FLAVORS,

FOR CONFECTIONERS,
Corner Gold and Ann sts.,
And No. 147 East 10th-st., near Broadway.

THE TURF.

FASHION COURSE.

TROTTING.
TWO RACES ON JUNE 1, 1866.
A PURSE OF $500 AND A PURSE OF $100.

Purse of $500, mile heats, best three in five, in harness. D. Mace's b. g. Commodore Vanderbilt, T. Carpenter's b. g. Stonewall Jackson, of Hartford; Warren Peabody's s. g. Dan Rice.

SAME DAY—But at 2 P. M., prior to the $500 purse—Purse of $100, mile heats, three in five, to wagons. Entries: Artemus Ward, St. John, Daisy Burns, Alida, Rosamond, Brooklyn Maid, Lady Hunter, Jack Lewis, Lucy, Cassius M. Clay, Jr., Antietam, Lady Ellis.

[illegible]

Special trains from Hunter's Point at 11:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 2:30 P. M. Boats from James-slip every half hour, and from Thirty-fourth-street every five minutes. Police arrangements on the course.

PATERSON RACES.

June 5—The DERBY, mile heats, two-mile heats. June 6—Steeple chase, mile, three-mile and 1¼ mile. June 7—Hurdle-race, sequel stakes, three-mile heats, sweepstakes and consolation premium. EXTRA TRAIN, Erie Railway, at 11 and 11:45 A. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, FOURTH COLLECTION DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, (3D, 5TH, 6TH AND 8TH WARDS,) NO. 12 LEONARD-ST., May 31, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN ACCORDANCE with the provision of section 19 of act of June 30, 1864, as amended March 3, 1865, that the lists and enumerations of the annual taxes assessed in this district, will remain open at this office for the space of ten days from the date hereof, for the purpose of inspection by parties concerned; and that for five days immediately thereafter,—to wit: From the 10th to the 15th day of June, I will hear appeals relative to any erroneous or excessive valuations, assessments or enumerations by the Assessor or Assistant Assessor, returned in the annual list.

All appeals to the Assessor as aforesaid are required to be made in writing, and to specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and must state the ground or principle of error complained of.

PIERRE C. VAN WYCK,
Assessor Fourth District New-York.

STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.

TO CONTRACTORS.—IN ACCORDANCE with the resolution of the Common Council closing the public offices out of respect to the memory of Lieut.-Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, this office will be closed, and the bids for work advertised to be received on the 1st of June, at 11 o'clock, will be postponed until SATURDAY, June 2, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M.
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITtee of the Corporation Council to represent the City at the funeral ceremonies of the late Lieut.-Gen. Winfield Scott, will meet at the Mayor's office on FRIDAY morning at 7 o'clock.
JOS. B. VARNUM, Jr., Chairman.
ALEX. H. KERCH, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A VERY SUPERIOR PAIR OF sorrel mares, stylish, well matched, long manes and tails, 14¾ hands, 5 and 6 years old, warranted sound and kind, good travelers and just from the country. Also, a ladies' phaeton, but little used; cost $800; harness, blankets, &c.; will be sold separately if desired, and at low figures if applied for soon. Can be seen for two days at the stables of OWEN McGOVERN, Love-lane, near Hicks-st., Brooklyn Heights.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c., AT AUCTION, THIS DAY, AT 11 A. M., a pair of desirable family horses, bays, 15¾ hands high, carriage and harness. Also, several single horses, rockaways, buggies, baggage-wagons, depot-wagons, harnesses, &c., by W. H. DISBROW, No. 160 Liberty-st.

CARRIAGES DAMAGED—SEVERAL SOILed by removal from No. 496 Broadway (City Assembly Rooms) for sale cheap; 200 new carriages, 1,000 sets harness. O. WITTY, Nos. 634, 636 and 638 Broadway, and Nos. 168, 168 and 170 Crosby-st. Office entrance No. 638 Broadway.

A BEAUTIFUL PAIR OF BLACK HORSES FOR SALE—perfectly matched, sound, stylish, gentle, with full, long tails, and no fault or blemish; price $3,000. Apply to JAMES CHUTE, at private stable, No. 11 East 28th-st.

FURNITURE.

FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.

Patent rosewood bedsteads, patent rosewood bureaus, the handling of a number of keys avoided; one lock controlling four drawers. Also, rosewood, black walnut, and oak library, dining-room and chamber furniture, at SPRINGMEYER BROS., (late J. H. Belter & Co.,) No. 722 Broadway, (established 1844,) opposite the New-York Hotel. Factory 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

IRON BEDSTEADS, BEDDING AND Cribs, &c., also, the patent spring bed, the most luxurious bed ever made. My old customers are invited to call and see it, as now moved, they will go down-town for iron furniture. JAMES SCOTT, corner of 42d-st. and 8th-av., late Centre and Canal sts.

10,000 U. S. GOVERNMENT IRON BEDSTEADS, $1 75 to $3 each; also a large assortment of IRON FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, &c., on hand and made to order.
WM. GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—THE LARGEST assortment of enameled, chestnut and solid walnut bedroom suites, in the city; also, mattresses, springbeds, &c.; all goods warranted as represented; at the old established house. WARREN WARD & CO., 277 Canal.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

MONDAY, June 4,
the unrivaled artist and great popular favorite,
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM,
will inaugurate the
SUMMER SEASON,
appearing as
OR. SAVAGE
in his own charming Comedy of
PLAYING WITH FIRE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manageress.......Mrs. John Wood.
Stage Manager.......J. H. Selwyn.
FRIDAY EVENING, June 1,
The performance will commence with the elegant comedy, in three acts, entitled
THE LOVE KNOT.
after which the glorious burlesque entitled
MEDEA;
OR, THE BEST OF MOTHERS,
WITH A BRUTE OF A HUSBAND.
AND ON SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 2,
THE SAME PROGRAMME WILL BE REPEATED
FOR THE LAST TIME.
ON MONDAY EVENING, June 4,
Mrs. JOHN WOOD,
having recovered from her severe indisposition, will inaugurate a short Summer season by appearing in a new drama, adapted expressly for the OLYMPIC, from the celebrated novel of Charles Dickens, Esq., and entitled
OUR MUTUAL FRIEND,
BEING HER FAREWELL PERFORMANCES.
Doors open at 7¼; curtain rises at 8 o'clock.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor.......J. W. LINGARD.
For a limited period only the great artist
Mme. CELESTE,
Who will have the honor of making her first appearance in the grand drama from the French entitled the
WOMAN IN RED,
A prologue in three acts.
Miriam, a Jewess.......
Rudiga, the Woman in Red....... } Mme. CELESTE
The Countess Montalba.......
Drama of GALE BREEZELY.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,

FIFTH-AV. OPERA HOUSE,
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel, 24th-st.
Houses crowded nightly with the elite of the city.
THIRD WEEK OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF G. W. H. GRIFFIN.
GEO. CHRISTY IN THREE NEW ACTS.
MR. GRIFFIN IN HIS GREAT ACT.
BARBARA ALLEN. BARBARA ALLEN.
MYSTERIES OF THE FIFTH-AV. HOTEL.
GRAND BURLESQUE OPERA.
New songs, dances, sayings, farces, &c.
WHO KILLED THE POLICEMAN.
Curtain will rise at 8:10 precisely.

TO-DAY.

THE GREAT ORPHEONIST AND CHARITY CHILDREN'S SINGING JUBILEE,
With GRAND ORCHESTRA, and
SIGNORA BOSCHETTI, Soprano,
SIGNOR ORLANDINI, Baritone,
(By permission of Mr. J. Grau.)
MR. DAVID H. WYLIE, Tenor,
(By permission of Messrs. Brain & Cushman.)
MR. S. B. MILLS, Pianist,
MR. ROBERT GOLDBECK, Pianist,
and other distinguished artists, who have kindly volunteered to appear on the different days.
COOPER UNION HALL,
which will be profusely decorated on these occasions, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, this week, at 3 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
Conductor of Orchestra.......MR. THEO. THOMAS.
Director of Festivals.......MR. JEROME HOPKINS.
Tickets $1 and $2, at Beer & Schirmer's, 701 Broadway.
All tickets dated June 1 will be good for all performances. Check seat tickets and box tickets must be shown at the door, but given up only to the usher. Box tickets entitle to double admissions. Doors open at 2½ o'clock.

THE LAST SUNDAY CONCERT.

IRVING HALL. IRVING HALL.
THE LAST SACRED CONCERT,
SUNDAY EVENING, June 3, at 8 o'clock,
When the following artists will assist:
Miss KATE McDONALD, Soprano,
Mr. WM. CASTLE, Tenor,
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL, Baritone,
And Mr. G. W. MORGAN, the celebrated organist.
Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

ANDREWS' FLYING-SHIP

Will be on exhibition for a few days
PRIOR TO THE SECOND TRIAL TRIP,
At the corner of Houston and Greene sts.,
COMMENCING FRIDAY, JUNE 1.
Admittance 50 cents. Wednesday and Saturday 25 cts.

LECTURES.

LECTURE ON COTTON, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.—A FREE LECTURE will be delivered on FRIDAY EVENING, June 1, in the Music Hall, Cooper Institute, at 8 o'clock P. M., by Hon. JOHN W. FOWLER, LL. D., on *Cotton Growing in its Relations to the Interests of the North, and the Inducements now Presented for the Investment of Capital in its cultivation.*

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—THE CONCLUDING examination of the classes in Columbia College will commence on FRIDAY, June 1, and will be continued until FRIDAY, June 15, commencing at 9½ o'clock each day, Saturdays excepted. Commencement will be held at Niblo's Theatre on WEDNESDAY, June 27, beginning at 10 o'clock A. M. precisely. The Regents of the University, the Trustees and Alumni of the College, the parents of students, and all who are interested in education, are respectfully invited to attend.
F. A. P. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL.D., President.

N. A. LESPINASSE'S FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE—170th-st. and Kingsbridge road, on the Hudson; French is the language of the school; boarders may remain during the vacations, and while enjoying all the pleasures of the country, have the advantage of the practice of modern languages, and few hours of class during the hottest part of the day; 30 acres of ground, salt water bathing. Circulars No. 913 Broadway, drug-store, and No. 411 Broadway, boot-store.

INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO, SINGING and the French language. An experienced American teacher and composer, educated in Paris, will receive applications from parties in and within one hours' ride from the City; terms $12 per quarter. Address J. H., Box No. 108 Times Office.

IRVING INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. The fifty-seventh semi-annual session will commence TUESDAY, May 1. For circulars apply to the principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL AT WILTON, CONN.—Vacation in October. Terms $50 per quarter. For particulars, address the Principal,
AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

A. WILLIAMSON'S FAMILY SCHOOL for boys, at Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen May 1. For circulars address the Principal.

TEACHERS.

A CONGREGATIONAL CLERGYMAN, of much experience in teaching in institutions of all grades, including the highest, would like a situation as assistant in a boarding-school, or as traveling companion or tutor to a young gentleman or a family going abroad. Address RUSSELL, Box No. 1,212 General Post-office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A SITUATION IS DEsired by a lady who has had many years experience in Scotland, where she taught English in all its branches, French, drawing, vocal and instrumental music, plain and fancy needlework and embroidery. Address or call upon MRS. H., Room No. 206 Hoffman House.

MUSICAL.

THE BRADBURY

PIANO-FORTE.
Is now pronounced "THE BEST" by our first Artists, by the American Institute of New-York, and by many State Fairs.
Besides these, THIRTY of the most eminent musicians and pianists of the country have testified to the same.
The points of excellence cover the ENTIRE REQUIREMENTS of a perfect Piano.
Call or send for circulars with illustrations to
WM. B. BRADBURY,
No. 427 Broome-st., N. Y.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES
Have taken thirty-two First Premiums Gold and Silver Medals, at the principal fairs held in this country within [illegible] years, and in addition thereto they were awarded a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London, 1862, in competition with 269 Pianos from all parts of the world.

[illegible]

STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS are the only American instruments exported to Europe in large numbers, and used in European concert rooms.

WAREROOMS, Nos. 71 & 73 EAST FOURTEENTH-STREET, between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

NEW SCALE ROSEWOOD PIANOS—With full iron frame, overstrings, carved legs and lyre, &c., $300 to $350.
MELODEONS.
Rosewood case, with divided swell, price $67 to $300. Second-hand Pianos, $75 to $250.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

PIANOS AT REDUCED PRICES.—OWING to extensive alterations to be made in Store No. 481 Broadway, a very large assortment of new and second-hand pianos will be sold at greatly reduced prices, before the 15th inst. Fifty pianos, melodeons and cabinet organs to let, and rent allowed if purchased; monthly payments received for the same. Pianos tuned and repaired. Sheet music, music books, &c.
HORACE WATERS.

HAINES BROS.' SUPERIOR OVERSTRUNG PIANOFORTES.—Dealers and the public will find it to their advantage to call and see for themselves at their large and extensive warerooms, Nos. 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 370, 372 2d-av., both corners of 22d-st.

PIANOS.—VERY SUPERIOR INSTRUMENTS AT reduced prices. Also, second-hand pianos at very low rates. A large assortment to rent on reasonable terms. BRISTOW & HARDENBROOK, No. 107 Bleecker, between Broadway and 4th-av.

THE LATE LIEUT.-GEN. SCOTT.

Preparations for the Burial of the Great Soldier.

Arrival of Delegations from all Parts of the Country.

The Official Programme for the Funeral Services.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ROE'S HOTEL, WEST POINT, Thursday, May 31.

There is but little to add to my last night's letter. No definite information has been received from the War Department beyond the order already published, and until the exact list of arrivals is know Gen. CULLUM will be unable to make out his schedule. SCHUYLER COLFAX telegraphs that the Government Congressional Committee of sixteen Senators and Representatives, accompanied by Vice-President FOSTER and himself, will be here in the morning, and participate in the services. Gen. GRANT and his staff will certainly come, as also the detail made by the Secretary of War. The following delegation from New-Jersey have arrived, and are stopping at this house: Gov. MARCUS L. WARD, of New-Jersey; Gen. LEWIS PERRINE, Gen. R. F. STOCKTON, Maj.-Gen. ROBERT MCALLISTER of staff; BARKER GUMMERE, Clerk in Chancery; H. N. CONGER, Secretary of State; WM. K. MCDONALD, Comptroller. Gen. SCOTT claimed of late years to be a Jerseyman, on account of his residence at Elizabeth, where, since 1852, he has kept open house.

The remains are still in the room where the General died. The effect of the ice is more and more perceptible in the increased naturalness of feature and expression. The body, dressed as already described in the TIMES, rests in the wooden box temporarily provided for it.

The indications are that the Point will be thronged to-morrow. Officers in uniform are arriving from all parts of the country, and the hotels are fast filling up. Very many of the Examining Board are here, a full list of whom is herewith given: For the State of Vermont. Rev. John Newman; Rhode Island, Charles C. Turner, of Providence; New-Jersey, Gen. Lewis Perrine, of Trenton; Pennsylvania, Wm. F. Johnson, of Pittsburgh; Delaware, Wm. S. Macaulay, Jr., of Wilmington; Virginia, Hon. B. J. Barbour; Florida, Hon. Wm. Marion; Mississippi and Arkansas, Hon. Joseph Snow; Texas, Major Anson L. Mills, of Washington; Missouri, Gen. J. Stevenson; Tennessee, Judge S. J. W. Luckey; Kentucky, Judge Embill; Indiana, J. L. Campbell; Illinois, Dr. Joseph M. Ralston, of Quincy; Wisconsin, John G. McMynn; Kansas, Col, Jno. P. Martin, of Atchison; Oregon, Hon. J. W. Nesmith.

No persons will be admitted to the Chapel prior to the arrival of the procession except the press, for whose accommodation Gen. CULLUM has set apart the little gallery over the pulpit. Col. BLACK, the Corps Commandant, has been on duty as Chief of the Guard of Honor since Tuesday morning, and with his brother officers, has been of the greatest service not only to the public but to the relatives and friends.

The present programme is to take the body to the Chapel to-morrow a few moments before the assembling of the procession. The remains will not be taken, as is customary, to the chancel, but will rest on the platform near the door. Every possible honor and token of respect will be paid the memory of the deceased, although the ill health of Chaplain FRENCH will prevent the delivery of the expected eulogy.

During the evening Miss LIVINGSTON, of New-York, and a party of other friends of the deceased were granted the privilege of viewing the remains. The courtesy of Col. BLACK secured for me a similar privilege. A remarkable change has come over the face. The yellowish hue, which yesterday was so very unpleasant had entirely gone, and the peculiar shade of paleness for which in latter years Gen. SCOTT was noted, gradually appeared. The harsh, well defined furrows that for a long time marked his brow and seamed his cheeks are rapidly disappearing, leaving a clear untroubled look, indicative of perfect repose and peace. The upper lip is drawn up, and owing to the continued absence of his teeth cannot be replaced. The under lip and general contour of the mouth are natural.

Rev. Dr. FRENCH will be accompanied in robes by Rev. DANL. F. WARREN, Rector of Trinity Church, Elizabeth, N. J., where Gen. SCOTT was a constant attendant when at home. Mr. WARREN states that although the General was not a communicant, he was a very devout man. Mr. WARREN says: "I frequently talked with the General on religious topics. He ever manifested a deep interest in religion, and was notable for the earnestness with which he entered into the responses. His influence in the army was always for a rigid observance of the form and ceremony of the Church. He was a strong Protestant, although in Mexico he attended the Catholic service, preferring that as better than none. It has been stated that Gen. SCOTT was very profane; this was not the case, and the occasional expressions of that nature which fell from his lips were more the result of habit than of vice. In fact it would seem impossible for a man of his purity of life and religious tone of thought to indulge to any extent in that sin."

The foregoing was kindly given me by the reverend pastor of the old General, and anythin from a reliable source which treats upon the religious belief or devotional habit of the deceased, cannot fail to interest the readers of the TIMES.

The coffin has arrived in charge of JOHN HARPER, undertaker, and assistant to the well-known BROWN, of Grace Church, and now lies in the room with the body. It is a superb affair. The woodwork is of mahogany, entirely covered with black broadcloth and heavy-plated mouldings. It is trimmed with satin and white silk fringe inside. The outside is trimmed with bullion fringe and large plated handles, on which are raised military designs, embracing the flag and various styles of arms. Its dimensions are six feet six inches long, by twenty-four inches wide and eighteen inches deep. Mrs. HOYT brought this evening a large silk American flag, which, by the General's desire, will be wrapped about his body and be buried with it.

Gen. CULLUM has arranged the programme for to-morrow, as far as is practicable, as follows: At 6 o'clock, Mr. HARPER will prepare the body and then dress it in a plain suit of black. This is in accordance with the desire of Mrs. HOYT, who wishes to preserve the General's uniform as an heir-loom. At 7 o'clock a detail of twelve enlisted men will take the coffin from the room to the chapel, the remains being attended by Major-Gen. CULLUM, Chaplain FRENCH, Col. BLACK and the other members of the guard of honor. It has been decided to carry the coffin into the church, and a platform has been erected for its reception. The lid will be turned back so that the face and bust can be seen, and the people will be permitted to pass around the coffin and look at the remains until 12 o'clock. At that hour the church will be cleared and no one permitted to enter except the family, the choir, the guard of honor and the Press—of which latter denomination there are some three score and ten already on the ground.

DIABOLUS.

Closing of the Public Offices—Proclamation of the Mayor—Action of the Board of Brokers.

As a mark of respect to the memory of Gen. SCOTT, the Custom-house and other United States offices will be closed to-day, on the occasion of his funeral. The following order has been issued by the Secretary of the Treasury:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 30, 1866.

The funeral of Lieut.-Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT having been arranged to take place on Friday, the 1st day of June proximo, the Custom-houses of the United States are, by order of the President, directed to be closed on that day, as a mark of respect for the memory of the deceased. The flags of all revenue cutters will be placed at half-mast.

H. McCULLOCH.
Secretary of the Treasury.

The Post-office will be kept open, as its closing would cause great inconvenience to the public generally. The Board of Brokers will be closed, and the banks, insurance offices, &c., will only remain open for a few hours. Auction sales announced for to-day have been postponed.

The Mayor has issued the following

PROCLAMATION.

In honor of the memory of the late Lieut.-Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, and in conformity with the resolution of the Common Council, I, JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor of the City of New-York, do hereby make known that on Friday, the 1st day of June, the day appointed for the burial of the illustrious deceased, the public offices will be closed, and the national flags displayed at half-mast throughout the City and harbor; and I respectfully recommend that all business be suspended, and that the citizens observe the day as one of public mourning.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.

The following proclamation was issued by Mayor BOOTH, of Brooklyn:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, May 31, 1866.

To the Citizens of Brooklyn:

It is with feelings of profound sorrow that I have to announce to you the death of Lieut.-Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT.

A long life spent altogether in his country's service, unstained by any act of dishonor, and throughout which he has succeeded in adding new immortal glories to the Republic, has endeared his name to the heart of every American citizen. Wherever the flag of the nation waves, upheld by loyal hands, the announcement of his death will be received with feelings of heartfelt sadness and regret.

His funeral takes place to-morrow at 1 o'clock P. M., and I respectfully recommend that the public offices and other places of business, be closed throughout the day; that the flags upon the public buildings, and generally throughout the city, be displayed at half-mast, and that bells be tolled between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M., in honor of the illustrious dead.

SAMUEL BOOTH, Mayor.

The Common Council Committee appointed to represent the City at the funeral met yesterday in the Mayor's office, and decided to leave for West Point at 8 o'clock this morning in the *Daniel Drew*. Mayor HOFFMAN will accompany them. Gen. GRANT and staff will be invited to accompany the Committee.

The City military will be largely represented, and will leave for West Point in the *Daniel Drew*.

The following general invitation has been issued:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The friends of the family of Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at West Point on Friday, at 1 P. M.

At the regular meeting of the Open Board of Stock Brokers, held yesterday, the following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Open Board of Brokers have heard of the death of Lieut.-Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT; and,

Whereas, They desire, in common with a nation bereaved, to add their tribute of respect to one so justly honored in his life and so deeply mourned in his death; be it therefore,

Resolved, That in the life of the distinguished chieftain and statesman whose loss the country is now called to mourn, an example is furnished of the soldier, the statesman and the patriot worthy of the nation and the age which he so signally adorned.

Resolved, That to his valor and skill upon the field the country is indebted in no small degree for the success of its arms in the war of 1812, and the acquisition of the rich territory of our Pacific coast, the fruits of the war for national honor in 1847.

Resolved, That we would render especial honor that when the national life was assailed, and treason in high places arrayed itself against the Government, the brave hero and noble patriot disregarded the mistaken call of his native State, and, forgotting the ties of kindred, association, and birth, he gave himself and his great influence to his WHOLE country and the mainteance of her honor unsullied by domestic treason as well as foreign foes.

Resolved, That out of respect to his memory this Board will transact no business on to-morrow, the day of his funeral.

The Funeral of Lieut.-Gen. Scott.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 31.

The House deputation to attend the obsequies of Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT consists of the Speaker and Messrs. Schenck, Deming, Marston, Rousseau, Bingham, Ancona, Ketcham, Blaine and Sitgreaves—constituting the Military Committee.

Mr. BLAINE, however, was excused, and Mr. BANKS was appointed in his place.

The Death of Lieut.-Gen. Scott.

NEWPORT, R. I., Thursday, May 31.

The General Assembly to-day passed resolutions expressing appreciation of the private character and military achievements of Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, and profound regrets at the news of his death.

TRICHINE IN EUROPE.

Letter from the American Consul at Elsinore—Results of Recent Examinations into the Nature of the Disease.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 31.

The following is a copy of a dispatch received at the State Department from our Consul at Elsinore:

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AT ELSINORE, May 9, 1866.

Hon. F. W. Seward, Assistant Secretary of State, Washington:

SIR: From our American papers I notice that the question of trichine in hogs also commences creating some excitement in the States. The report of the terrible mortality in Germany, caused by the eating of pork infected with trichine, created great excitement here, and many examinations of pork and hams, as well in the raw state as salted, smoked and cooked, have been made. From the careful manner in which these examinations have been made, and from the published results, I am fully persuaded that pork thoroughly salted and smoked, and well cooked, is as harmless as pork ever has been. It is the eating of the unboiled or but very imperfectly smoked and salted meat or sausage, &c., so largely consumed in Germany, where the presence and danger of live trichine may be expected.

I shall take the liberty here to allude to a few of the examinations which have been made here, and their results, not so much because they may add anything new, but that they may be useful in sustaining facts already reported upon.

One of the first experiments was made with a smoked ham, which was found to contain trichine in the capules, notwithstanding the ham had been smoked and salted. The finding of the trichine created a great panic at the time, and the Police finally succeeded in finding the counter part of the ham. Experiments were at once made with them both. I shall not here detail the minute examination, but merely give the general result. One pound of this ham was fed to a pig, which a previous examination had satisfied the examiner to be perfectly free from trichine. The meat was eaten by the pig with great avidity. After an expiration of some length of time the pig was killed and examined, and found to be perfectly free from trichine. A piece of raw pork was next examined and found to contain a live trichine. The experiment with this pork was made on rabbits. The two rabbits which were afterwards fed with this meat were afterwards found to contain trichine, but to no very great extent.

A further experiment was made with a smoked ham, and the animal eating thereof was also found to contain an astonishing number of trichine, the examiner calculating the number to have reached a couple of hundred thousand. The weight of the muscles of the rabbit was nearly a pound, and it is certainly remarkable how so small an animal, containing so enormous a number of parasitical animals nevertheless felt as well as the other rabbits, and had as good an appetite as any of them. It became a query how so large a quantity of trichine could have developed themselves from the small amount of meat which had been fed to the rabbit, and the examiner therefore concluded that the rabbit must have eaten other meat infected with trichine aside from that fed to it, thus causing a greater infection. This opinion was further strengthened by the fondness of the rabbit for meat. Some of the rats found on the premises were therefore killed and examined, and found to contain trichine, and some of them to an astonishing degree.

A number of other examinations of rats have taken place with the same results, and there can be no question that the rats are a great cause of hogs being infected with trichine.

A very elaborate examination has also been made to find whether the methods of smoking and salting, as used here, is sufficient to kill the trichine in the hogs, and the result has been, though smoking and salting would kill the trichine, the usual mode of boiling and frying was also found sufficient to kill the parasites.

If a small rabbit can feel comfortable with a couple hundred thousand trichine in its muscles, and that the rats which were found to contain trichine were as lively as rats well can be, the poisoning by trichine sinks down to a very small affair, if a little precaution is used.

I trust our pork raisers and pork consumers will not be over alarmed but cook, smoke, salt, boil and fry our excellent American pork as usual, and feel perfectly safe on eating the same.

We have the trichine here, but people have got over the first scare and eat as much pork as ever.

We have no rinderpest or cholera or this country as yet.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant.

GEO. R. HAUSON,
U. S. Consul at Elsinore.

The International Sculling Race.

From the New-Castle Daily Chronicle, May, 16.

The terms of the propsed match between HARRY KELLEY the champion of England, and JAMES HAMILL, the American champion, having been definitely settled and concluded, more than usual interest now attaches to the event, and as may be readily expected, parties are anxiously on the *qui vive* to "take stock" of HAMILL's style of rowing, so as to fairly calculate his chances of success or the contrary, ere they "get their money on." Their labor, however, we may remark, is but vain, as the most of the American's work is screened from the public gaze, his system of training being somewhat different from that of any of our aspirants for aquatic fame. Yesterday afternoon he had a spin of nearly an hour in the *Joseph Cowen*, the skiff belonging to HARRY CLASPER, in which he made his *début* on the Tyne, and in which he has so often rowed since. In the course of yesterday's trial he rowed from HARRY's boat-house to the Chain Bridge and back, including at the finish a little paddling about at HARRY's place of business, before coming ashore. His movements were eagerly watched by a goodly crowd of spectators, and both in the afternoon and evening—when he was down again, but did not go off—a good deal of harmless banter was indulged in by one or two "gents," who, from their appearance, we should judge would know more about the qualities and capabilities of a knife and fork than those of a racing skiff. One in particular made himself very prominent by the absurdity of his remarks, he offering to lay wagers, not only that HAMILL could not row the first and second miles in the forthcoming race in an almost incredible time—which he admitted he had never seen accomplished by any other man—but also, the strangest of all, would stake twenty shillings to one that HAMILL was not HAMILL; or, to use his own words, that the man who is here now is not the man who is to row the races which are to decide the supremacy as between England and America; thereby implying, no doubt, that the real "Simon Pure" is to crop up the last moment, and contend for the championship. We confess we have heard—in fact English ears have been accustomed to hear—of many "Yankee notions," but this, in our opinion, beats them all for extravagance and absurdity. Apart from these dissentients, however, there is no mistake that HAMILL is extremely popular in the west end of town, his gentlemanly bearing and amiable disposition winning him hosts of friends, and even the youngsters in the streets as they pass along, raise their little voices and give "three cheers for HAMILL!" His other new boat, which has been built expressly for him by Mr. ROBERTS, of New-York, is expected to arrive in Liverpool about the middle of the week, per *City of London* steamer, and will doubtless be here by Friday or Saturday, at the latest. HAMILL describes her as being rather larger and heavier than that built by Mr. MCKAY, and as, consequently, more suitable for the tidal waters of the Tyne. He intends giving her a fair trial, and if found wanting in the necessary requisites, he will then fall back upon one of our Tyneside builders—more than probably HARRY CLASPER—to build him a boat suitable for his purpose. As we were only able yesterday to give the substance of the terms entered into by KELLEY and HAMILL for their intended races, the subjoined articles of agreement may prove interesting to our readers, as they will explain fully and clearly the exact nature of the contest, or contests, upon which they are about to enter:

Articles of agreement entered into this day, the 12th of May, between HARRY KELLEY, of Putney, England, and JAMES HAMILL, of Pittsburgh, United States of America, who hereby agree to row two sculling races of five miles each in England. The place of the said races to be named by HAMILL after his arrival in that country. Each race to be for the sum of £250 a side, HAMILL to receive £100 as an equivalent for coming to England to row the said races. The distance in each race to be five miles, or as near as it may be possible to arrive at, on a suitable course. The first race shall be a straight away sculler's race, as usually rowed in England. The distance in the second race to be two miles and a half round stake boats, returning to the place of starting, each man to turn his own stake boat from left to right. The stake boats to be moored to the satisfaction of the referee, and the stations to be tossed for by the men before starting. The men to be at the starting place in each race one hour before high water. The said races to be rowed on two days following each other, during the week ending July 7, 1866. KELLEY to have a clear calendar month's notice of the days and course selected by HAMILL. A first deposit of £250 aside has been made good this, the 12th day of May, and a sum of £50 has been paid to HAMILL, being half the sum allowed for expenses for coming to England. The second deposit of £250 aside to be made good on the 25th of June, 1866, on which day the referee shall be chosen, and a further sum of £50 paid over to HAMILL for expenses. Both races to be rowed, if possible, on a smooth course, on which both men shall agree, and, in the event of any dispute, that question shall be submitted to the referee, whose decision shall be final, but in any case both races shall be rowed during the week ending July 7, as above specified. The cutters to keep astern of the hindermost man. The stakes to be deposited on the day above-named with the proprietor of the *Sportsman*, who shall be final stakeholder. Either party failing to comply with these conditions to forfeit all the money down.

HENRY KELLEY,
JAMES HAMILL.

WILLIAM H. BRAY,
ROBERT R. WORMALD, } Witnesses.

THE GREAT FIRE IN OIL CITY.

Immense Destruction of Property—Loss Over $1,000,000—Three Hundred Houses Destroyed—Hundreds of Families Homeless.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

CITY POINT, Penn., Sunday, May 27.

Since the advent of 1866, the oil regions have been visited by some of the most destructive conflagrations; millions of dollars of property have in a few hours been consumed, hundreds of families made homeless and penniless. With it all the loss of life has been very small. Although Oil City has had its share of the dangers incident to this section, fire and water, it has been fortunate in escaping a wholesale conflagration, until the present time. On Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, the startling cry of fire was sounded. Flames were discovered issuing from an old shanty used as a laundry. The people commenced at once to tear down the adjoining buildings, but the flames communicated to a large stable, which being soon enveloped, compelled them to desist, and turn their attention to saving goods in the stores surrounding. In the meantime with nothing to check their progress, the flames spread with wonderful rapidity, mounting from one side of the street to the other, forcing those who were packing their goods for removal, to leave them and fly for their lives. Soon the flames reached Centre-street, the principle business thoroughfare. At this time it was thought that the progress of the fire could be stayed. A high wind blowing at the time carried the flames to the opposite side of the street, and in a few minutes the entire street was burning. On this street there were some handsome and costly buildings. The Mercantile Building was among them, a beautiful structure, six stories in height, just completed at a cost of thirty-five thousand dollars; one of the handsomest frame edifices west of the mountains. Opposite to this was the Metropolitan Hotel, a first-class house, and but lately opened; below this was a fine block of buildings. Along the entire street were buildings varying in cost from $5,000 to $30,000; all were occupied, and heavily stocked. From but few of these buildings were any goods saved. In the rear of Centre-street was the lumber-yard of FOX, FULLER & Co.; the flames soon communicated to the immense quantity of lumber there. stored, enveloping it in one sheet of blaze. As the fire spread toward the creek, which divides the city, fears were entertained that the oil-barges, aground along its front, would communicate the fire to the opposite side. Horses were attached to these, and they were removed to a safe point.

In March last our bridge structure was carried off by the ice gorge; since then a swinging rope-bridge has been used, until the new iron bridge was finished. The flames reached this point just as the finishing strokes of the axes lowered it into the creek. During this time the flames were sweeping everything before them. It was evident that nothing could check their progress, and the attention of the citizens was turned to save the remainder of the city on the opposite side of the creek. While they were thus engaged, it was discovered that the flames were spreading rapidly towards the oil yards of S. M. KIER & Co. Here were three large iron storing tanks, containing thousands of barrels of oil, besides immense quantities of oil in barrels, and other combustible material; the people were horror-stricken, knowing the fearful consequences resulting in their burning. A few yards from this was the new railroad bridge, built by the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad. A large fire pump placed in the creek at this point, together with a steam pump attached to the tanks, kept the flames at bay, and saved the entire city; also an immense number of lives from destruction.

At this time, for want of material, the fury of the flames began to abate, and people felt relieved that at least one-third of their city would be spared.

The scenes and incidents during the fire were heart-rending; hundreds who had come to this city in its infancy, and by dint of hard labor and perseverance, had accumulated sufficient to purchase a comfortable home. having lost their all, and many of our business men, who had immense stocks of goods in store with but little if any insurance on them.

The rates of insurance here are very high, and the amounts of the policies are difficult to obtain.

One million of dollars will not cover the entire loss, while the insurance is estimated $130,000.

Among the principal losers are Gordon, White & Co., Mercantile Building. The building was just completed at a cost of $35,000, insured for $2,000; Cobbert & Egbert, druggists, loss $20,000, insured for $8,000; McLane & Jacobs, hardware merchants, loss $25,000, insured for $5,000; Reynolds, Broadhead & Co., dry goods, loss $35,000, insured for $12,000; Williams & Brothers, dry goods, loss $40,000, insured for $18,000; Fox, Fuller & Co., lumber yard and planing mill, loss $75,000, insured for $12,000; Charles Robson, tinsmith, loss $40,000, insured for $6,000; John Gotshall, grocer, loss $20,000, insured for $8,000; Burchfeel, Casterline & Co., hardware, loss $30,000, insured for $5,000, a policy of $10,000 having expired a few days previous.

These were among the principal losers of our business men, whose losses at the present time can be ascertained, although there are many owners of real estate and others whose losses at the present cannot be estimated.

The most of the property had been insured in New-York and Connecticut companies, which will be the principal losers.

The number of buildings destroyed is from two hundred and fifty to three hundred; two-thirds of the entire city is in ashes. The evening of the fire the hills were lined with families, men, women and children, without a home or a place to lay their heads. Those houses that were saved were thrown open to them, and our citizens did everything in their power to alleviate their wants. Many lost everything excepting the clothes on their backs.

It is a sad picture to look upon the ruins. The scene of a busy and thriving place has now nothing left but one vast scene of desolation.

Preparations will at once be made to erect substantial buildings, and although this may prove a serious drawback to our progress for a short time, yet it will tend to awaken our citizens to the fact that a steam-engine is of some value here.

To-day (Sunday) a heavy rain set in, quenching the the smouldering flames. The people are flocking here from all parts to see the scene of the great fire. I am sorry to state that the thieves are busy in plying their vocation, but our worthy burgess issuing a call for one hundred additional policemen, has had them busy searching all suspected dwellings, securing thousands of dollars worth of. stolen property. Through the strenuous efforts of our citizens much of the property that would have been carried off was saved. N.

The Burning of Congress Hall.

From the Albany Evening Journal, May 29.

Nothing is left to be added to what we published yesterday about the burning of Congress Hall, except that the loss will not be far below $300,000, and the insurance reaches $134,750. The $17,000 insurance on the furniture will, it is said, about cover the loss, as much of the most valuable furniture was saved. The general impression is that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

As Mr. HATHORN is not of the despairing tribe, he will at once take measures to rebuild his hotel, on a more elegant and spacious scale than before. Meanwhile temporary cottages will be thrown up for the accommodation of some of those who had taken rooms at the Hall.

It is mentioned as a disreputable fact, that, although the village had recently procured a new steam fire engine, it could not be brought into requisition, because no one knew how to work it! We hope, for the credit of the village, that there is no truth in this report.

ANDREW EBERHARD, of this city, had leased the barber-shop of the hotel, but fortunately for him none of his furniture, purchased in New-York, had reached the village.

The Troy *Whig* says the light of the fire was distinctly seen in that city.

The following are the insurances:

Home, New-York	$10,000	New-England	$5,000
Ætna, Hartford	10,000	Putnam	5,000
Home, New-Haven	10,000	Manhattan	5,000
Relief, New-York	7,750	Columbia	5,000
Northwestern	5,000	North Am., Hartford	5,000
Lamar	5,000	Springfield	5,000
Maine	5,000	Massasoit	5,000
Metropolitan	5,000	Western, Mass	5,000
International	5,000	Croton	5,000
Western, Buffalo	5,000	New-Amsterdam	2,500
Narragansett	5,000	State of New-Jersey	2,500
Connecticut	5,000	Glen's Falls	2,000
Commerce, Albany	5,000		
Total			$134,750

THE MURDERER STARKWEATHER.—Yesterday afternoon the Judiciary Committee heard testimony in behalf of the petition for the commutation of the sentence of STARKWEATHER. Dr. BUSHNELL gave his testimony several days ago. Yesterday Dr. HAWLEY, of Hartford, testified. He thought the prisoner through a secret habit had made himself a monomaniac, and therefore not a responsible being. Mr. BASSETT, of Hartford, a life insurance agent and a phrenologist, testified that the prisoner had a wild look, told false stories without seeming to know that they were false, and appeared to be exceedingly nervous. He thought the bump of veneration was diseased, and that the prisoner was insane. Two ladies gave testimony in regard to the prisoner being very nervous. One whom we should judge was a spiritualist stated that the prisoner talked frequently about his being in prison, saying that it did not seem to him that he was shut up. He knew that his body was confined, but his mind was away elsewhere. She had no doubt but that he was insane. Mr. CALHOUN appears for the petitioners, and R. H. HUBBARD, Esq., for the remonstrants. The case was postponed to hear the evidence of the remonstrants.—*Hartford Courant, May 30.*

Shooting and Capture of Capt. Terrill.

From the Louisville Courier, May 29.

The good people of Shelbyville were thrown into a state of great excitement, not to say alarm, on Saturday last, by the appearance in the town, late in the afternoon, of Capt. TERRILL, the noted guerrilla, and two of his associates. TERRILL was armed from head to foot, having on his person five loaded pistols and a carbine. His associates were BAKER and WITHERS, who, if they are not so notorious, were equally dangerous and desperate characters. On entering the town the trio commenced blustering and bullying the citizens, and drinking and carousing, defying any and all attempts that might be made to arrest them. They took charge of the town, as they thought, and for a while had things pretty much their own way, producing much consternation among the citizens.

But the tables were soon turned upon the outlaws. Judge CALDWELL issued an order for their immediate arrest. the order was placed in the hands of GEORGE W. CAPLINGER, Marshal of the town, and he promptly summoned a *posse comitatus* to assist in the arrest. WITHERS, meanwhile, learning what was going on, took a back street and made his escape. By the time the Marshal had collected his posse of citizens, TERRILL and BAKER had mounted their horses and were going at full speed, endeavoring to make their escape. They were eagerly and rapidly pursued by the citizens, with loaded guns and pistols. Coming up with TERRILL and BAKER, they were ordered to halt. Instead of doing this, TERRILL turned and fired at his pursuers, wounding one of the party, a Mr. RANDOLPH, of Shelbyville. The pursuing party then commenced firing simultaneously, and with deadly effect, several of the balls taking effect on TERRILL. One ball entered the back, near the spinal column, and, ranging through the body, came out at the breast near the collar-bone, inflicting, it is thought, a mortal wound. The other shots took effect on various parts of the body. TERRILL immediately fell from his horse, and was picked up and taken into town by his captors. BAKER received nine balls, one of them going directly through his heart; yet, strange to say, he remained on his horse till he reached a distance of a half mile from the spot where the fatal shot was fired, when he fell with a lurch into the road, and died in a few minutes. His captors were immediately upon him, and secured the body. We have in our possession a new memorandum-book which BAKER had in his breast pocket at the time, and which is perforated with three large balls, showing that the firing was very accurate.

In the affair Mr. REDDING, of the Redding Hotel, of Shelbyville, was wounded, though not dangerously. The Marshal, G. W. CAPLINGER, GEORGE PETRY, GEORGE SALES and ISAAC A. PAYNE, assisted by others, were instrumental chiefly in the killing and arrest of the parties. The party reached this city at six o'clock on yesterday morning, having TERRILL in charge. He was placed in jail, though a physician who has examined his wounds, considers them dangerous, if not mortal.

Thus, the gallows may be cheated of its victim, though the people should rejoice that there is one villain and desperado less, by whatever means he may be gotten rid of.

The Judge and citizens of Shelbyville deserve great credit for the prompt and efficient manner in which the killing and arrest of these desperate men, who have so long been a terror in the State, was accomplished. WITHERS made his escape, but we trust that it will not be long before he is captured and brought to condign punishment. TERRILL, it will be remembered, is the man who was recently rescued from the jail in Taylorsville, Spencer County, by some of his companions. He has long been a terror to honest people.

THE TURF.

Trotting on the Fashion Course, L. I.—An Exciting Race—Six Heats Trotted.

There was a fair attendance on the Fashion Course, L. I., yesterday afternoon, to witness a trot for a purse of $100, mile heats, best three in five in harness, for which there were three horses out of the four entered that started. These were DAN MACE's b. s. *Henry B. Patchen*; B. MACE's b. g. *Hambletonian*; and T. CARPENTER's b. g. *Jack Lewis*, M. RODIN's r. m. *Lady Jane* being withdrawn on account of harness. There was considerable business done in pool-selling before the race commenced, and after the first and second heats. At the commencement *Patchen* was the favorite, selling for $62; *Jack Lewis* bringing $30, and *Hambletonian* $18. Notwithstanding he lost the first and second heats, and an adverse decision of the judges deprived him of the third, he maintained his position as favorite throughout, and won the race cleverly at the finish. He was not in good condition, but worked much better after the first two heats, after he got thoroughly warmed to his work. He was sired by the deceased *George M. Patchen*, and was formerly owned by the late HORACE JONES; he is now the property of Mr. J. SIMMONS, of this City. He is a very promising young horse, and in the hands of his able trainer, DAN MACE, will undoubtedly show to great advantage hereafter.

FIRST HEAT.—*Jack Lewis* had the pole, with *Hambletonian* on the outside. The latter got the best of the send-off, but broke before reaching the turn, *Patchen* trailing behind the other two. *Jack Lewis* broke before the quarter-pole was reached, *Hambletonian* leading a length at that point. Time, 39 seconds. Passing the half-mile pole in 1:18¼, *Hambletonian* was two lengths ahead of *Jack Lewis*, who was double that distance before *Patchen*. Both *Hambletonian* and *Lewis* broke on the Flushing stretch, but the former still kept the lead, maintaining it home, and winning the heat by two lengths. *Jack Lewis* second and *Patchen* last. Time, 2:37.

SECOND HEAT.—In the pools *Patchen* sold for $64, *Jack Lewis* $50, and *Hambletonian* $49. They got off well together, but at the quarter pole *Lewis* was leading three lengths, *Patchen* a length before *Hambletonian*, who was up. On the backstretch the latter passed *Patchen*, and they went to the half-mile pole in 1:20, *Jack Lewis* two lengths ahead and *Patchen* in a break. Both *Lewis* and *Hambletonian* broke on the third quarter, and again on the homestretch, the former crossing the score a length and a half before the latter, and *Patchen* two lengths behind *Hambletonian*, Time 2:39¾.

THIRD HEAT.—*Patchen* was still the favorite in the pools, bringing $40 to *Jack Lewis'* $35 and *Hambletonian's* $5. They had a good send off. *Lewis* and *Hambletonian* breaking at the turn, and the former leading to the quarter pole in 39½ seconds, and to the half-mile pole in 1:20, *Patchen* laying three lengths behind. *Lewis* broke twice on the third quarter, and on the homestretch, and a good race home ensued between *Patchen* and *Hambletonian*, both being head and head at the distance-stand. *Patchen* made a break half way up, but DAN MACE had him down immediately, and he crossed the score a neck in front of *Hambletonian*, who was three lengths before *Jack Lewis*. The judges, however, to the surprise of every one, gave the heat to *Jack Lewis*, on the ground that BEN MACE, the driver of *Hambletonian*, had interfered with *Lewis*. Time, 2:41.

FOURTH HEAT.—No betting; the decision in the last heat paralyzing speculation. *Patchen* took the lead from the start and won easily in 2:37, *Jack Lewis* being second.

FIFTH HEAT—Betting $20 to $3 on *Patchen*, who took the lead and kept it throughout, winning by three lengths; *Jack Lewis* second. Time 2:35.

SIXTH HEAT—As before, *Patchen* led throughout, winning the heat and race easily by two lengths; *Jack Lewis* beating *Hambletonian* by the same distance. Time 2:40¼.

SUMMARY.

FASHION COURSE, L. I., MAY 31.—Purse $100; mile heats; best 3 in 5, in harness.

D. Mace named br. s. Henry B. Patchen	3	3	3	1	1	1
D. Carpenter named b. g. Jack. Lewis	2	1	1	2	2	2
B. Mace named b. g. Hambletonian	1	2	2	3	3	3

Time—2:37, 2:39¾, 2:41, 2:37, 2:35, 2:40¼.

To-day two purses, one for $500 and the other of $100, will be trotted for on the Fashion Course, L. I. The first is a mile-heat race, best 3 in 5, in harness, for which D. MACE's b. s. *Commodore Vanderbilt*, W. PEABODY's b. s. *Dan Rice*, and T. CARPENTER's b. g. *Stonewall Jackson* are entered. This will prove a most exciting race, as all the horses possess a high reputation for speed. *Dan Rice* has been brought on from Kentucky, and is said to be very fast. He received forfeit from *Rattlesnake* in a match this Spring. *Stonewall Jackson*, a Hartford-owned horse, is well known to be a tried good one, and *Commodore Vanderbilt* is one of the most promising young stallions on the trotting turf.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

EUREKA OF NEWARK VS. HARVARD COLLEGE.

The game between these Clubs, played at Newark, yesterday, resulted in the success of the Eurekas by a score of 42 to 39. The Harvard Club showed a decided improvement in their fielding and batting over their game of the day previous with the Atlantics. As this was the first appearance of the Eurekas this season, the game created considerable interest, and was witnessed by fully four thousand people. The Harvards took a decided lead in the first five innings—the score at the end of the fifth standing 23 to 11 in their favor—and the Eureka stock was considerably below par. But with the Jersey champions a game is never lost till the ninth inning, and it proved so in this instance. In their sixth inning they did some old-fashioned batting, making 13 runs and putting their adversaries out for nothing. After this, though the students did some good batting, the game was in the hands of the Eurekas, who made 31 runs in the last four innings to the Harvard's 16. BRIENTNALL led the score at the bat for the Eurekas, and LITTLEWOOD captured six of the ten fly-balls taken. Of the Harvards, AMES and MILLER each made six runs, while SMITH bore off the palm for fielding. Both Clubs changed their men quite often during the game, the Harvards putting in three different pitchers and two catchers. Of WRIGHT, HUNNEWELL and MILLER, the latter proved the most effective pitcher. AMES, who went behind in the sixth inning, made an improvement on FLAGG, who was fagged out in the Atlantic match, in which game he caught a ball from the bat on his left eye, and had two or three fingers on each hand badly hurt. Taken altogether, although the game was a very long one, occupying over four hours' time in playing, it was very interesting, and the College Club may feel very well satisfied for having given the Eurekas such a close rub. We append the score:

EUREKA.	Outs.	Runs.	HARVARD.	Outs.	Runs.
Callaway, l. f.	5	4	Wright, p.	5	[illegible]
Thomas, s. s.	5	4	Hunnewell, s. s.	4	[illegible]
Tyrell, 2d b.	1	6	Flagg, c.	3	[illegible]
Mills, 1st b.	3	5	Abercrombie, c. f.	4	[illegible]
Brientnall, c.	0	7	Ames, 2d b.	1	[illegible]
Littlewood, c. f.	3	4	Miller, r. f.	1	[illegible]
Bomeisler, 3d b.	6	2	Parker, 3d b.	4	[illegible]
Faitoute, p.	1	7	Smith, l. f.	2	[illegible]
Collins, r. f.	4	3	Nelson, 1st b.	3	[illegible]
Total	27	42	Total	27	39

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Eureka	1	7	2	1	0	13	7	10	1	—42
Harvard	1	10	4	4	4	0	6	6	4	—39

Umpire—Mr. HAYHURST, of the Athletic Club.
Scorers—Messrs. HOLDEN and HARRIS.
Time of game—Four hours and five minutes.
Fly-catches made—Eureka, 10; Harvard, 9.

To-day the Harvards play the Excelsiors, on the Capitoline Ground. This will probably be the best game of the series. The Excelsiors will be short BRAINARD and RUSSELL, their pitcher and first base, and if the collegians play as good a game as they did yesterday, (and the probability is they will do better,) the Brooklynites will have to look out for their laurels.

Cooper Union Commencement.

Last evening the Seventh Annual Commencement of the Cooper Union was celebrated with great *eclat* in the large Hall of the Institute. The parents, friends of the pupils and of the Institution, gathered in great force, crowding the seats and aisles, many having to be content with merely standing room in the corridor. On the front of the platform were seated Mr. COOPER, surrounded by the other patrons of the Institution and its officers. To the right and left were the members of the Orphan Choral Class and the string band of HARVEY B. DODWORTH.

The order of exercises commenced with an overture by the orchestra, followed by a prayer and the chorale, "Jerusalem my Home."

The "essay" of the evening was read by Miss ROSALINDA H. PALMER, of the graduating class, her subject being, "Whatsoever Things are True." At its close there was much applause. The fine anthem, "Christ our Passover," was then given with good effect, the entire choral and instrumental force taking part therein. The solos, the soprano by Miss VAIL, and the tenor by Mr. ROCKWOOD, were highly effective, and were warmly applauded.

The seventh annual report was then read, giving the following exhibit of the labors of the Union during 1865, as represented by its income and outlay.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FROM JAN. 1, 1865, TILL JAN. 1, 1866.

Receipts.

Balance on hand		$2,522 41
Rents	$24,630 41	
School of Design for Women	1,18 75	
Reading-room	143 50	
Free night School of Science and Art	308 10	
Donations	1,000 00	
Repairs and improvements	405 04	
Interest	414 93	
Office	3 05	
Sundries	40 25	—$28,163 93
Total		$30,668 34

Expenditures.

Free night School of Science and Art	$4,155 63	
School of Design for Women	4,104 44	
Reading-room	2,217 69	
Heat and ventilation	1,233 17	
Care of building	1,496 00	
Furnishing	308 48	
Gas	2,734 56	
Stationery	148 71	
Fuel	2,196 10	
Library	201 90	
Picture-gallery	222 75	
Philosophical Department	1,280 17	
Advertising	639 17	
Postage	179 69	
Office	692 79	
Repairs and improvements	6,083 50	
Printing	600 37	
Sundries	203 55	—$28,656 07
Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1866		$2,028 27
Rent due Cooper Union Jan. 1		615 48
Total		$2,643 75
Amount of debts outstanding		3,903 57
Deficiency		$1,259 82

After a pleasing trio by Masters BAGOT, AVERY and HUDSON, the Cooper Union medal was presented to Miss ROSALINDA H. PALMER, and diplomas to Messrs. FRANK CURTIS, DAVID FERGUSON, GRAM CURTIS and HEYWARD MEYERS, the graduating class of 1866.

Miss LIZZIE HUMPHREYS received the annual prize of sixty dollars in gold, founded by FREDERICK A. LANE, Esq.

Following these presentations was given HANDEL's celebrated Hallelujah Chorus.

The Orpheon Class was conducted by Mr. JEROME HOPKINS.

With the chorus the programme terminated, and a pleasant evening ended, gratifying alike to patrons, pupils and those, and they are many, who wish uninterrupted success to this institution.

Following are the awards made this year to the pupils of the Female School of Art:

Diplomas—Drawing and Linear Designing—Alice Donlevy. Drawing from Cast and Life—Annie E. Graves. Drawing and Painting from Life—Sarah C. Howard, Sophie Neely, Laura Neely. Painting from Still Life and Photographs—First Class—Emma De Ryke. Painting from Life and Photographs—Martha J. Wood, Helen A. Daley, Maria C. Ray.

Certificates.—Crayon Drawing and Painting in India Ink from Life—First class—Lucy Gibbons. Drawing from Cast and Life—First class—Emma Maynicke, Carrie L. Sterling, Lizzie Humphreys, Laura Kitteridge, Sarah B. Mollerson, Sarah T. Onderdonk, Alice Pratt, Ellen Storer. Painting Still Life and Photographs—First class—Ellen L. Valley. Drawing from Cast—First class—Hermine Grabin, Adele Elliot, Sarah Alvord, Helen Brujiere, Maria A. Beach, Sarah B. Molison, Annie Dunahee, Lizzie Le Duc, Mrs. P. T. Clements, Mary Jackson, Susie Key, Mary Devoe, Fanny Lane. Second class—Charlotte Bowen, Kate King, Nellie Keenan, Die Heartt, May Pasthall. Drawing from Cast and Painting Photographs—Margaret Ferreira. Drawing from Still Life, Crayon and Pastel.—Louise Field. Drawing from Still Life—First Class—Alice W. Baldwin, Harriet Eddy, Margaret N. Hutchinson, Anna Hudson, Alice Ledyard. Second Class—Flora Hutchinson, Mary Robinson, Lizzie Vandyke, Nellie Douglas, Emma Frere. Painting from Still Life—First Class—Amelia S. Ludlow, Ellen White, Susan Johnson, Fanny Bogardus, Fanny Bunce, Anna Hudson. Painting in Water Colors—First Class—Emily Hitchcock, Annie C. Nowell, Fanny Plumb. Second Class—Carrie M. Sherman, Harriet M. Pichening, Lucy Ruggles, Maggie Byers. Painting in Water Colors and Lithography—First Class—Mary E. Jellison. Engraving on Wood—First Class—Miss Mary J. Parkinson, Miss Fannie Ketcham, Miss Sarah B. Denroche, Miss Bianca Bondi, Miss Abbie Crane, Miss Laura E. Bower, Miss Fannie A. Chadwick, Miss Louisa Franke, Miss Mary Jacot, Miss Annie C. Nowell, Miss Adeline Ketcham. For Honorable Mention—Miss Leila Curtis, Miss Hannah Cohn, Miss Lucia A. Payne. Second Class—Alice Neale, Louisa Atcheson, Annie Atcheson.

Deserving Honorable Mention—Not having attended a sufficient length of time to entitle them to a certificate—Bessie Henderson, Mary Henderson, Sophie Tolles, Geraldine Grace, Julia Nelson, Elsie White, Hattie Westbrook, Sarah Cook, Nellie Tatt, Mary Ann Van Werner, Abbie S. Beers, Mary E. Dorr, Julia S. Fuller, Fanny Sparks, Mary Williams, Mary Daniels, Annie E. Wright, Helen E. Price, Mary Bradshaw, Susan Morgan, Caroline Soper, Amarile Spaulding, Eleanor Whipple.

Fires.

IN CENTRE-STREET.

About 6 o'clock last evening, a fire broke out at No. 41 Centre-street, occupied as a brass finishing shop by BENNETT & MOORE. The flames originated from a furnace, setting fire to a work-bench. Officer KAVENEY, of the Sixth Precinct, broke the door open and put out the flames before they caused any material damage.

IN CHERRY-STREET.

At 6:30 o'clock last night, a fire occurred in the stables attached to the Allaire Works, No. 469 Cherry-street. Before the firemen could check the flames they had consumed the buildings and contents. Among the latter were two horses valued at $600. Loss on premises and feed $1,500.

IN WEST-STREET.

A few minutes past 7 o'clock, a third fire was discovered in a boat-house at No. 393 West-street, occupied by CHALES TOURS. The premises ran through to Weehawken-street, and were damaged to the extent of $200, upon which there is no insprance.

IN SPRING-STREET.

About 10:30 o'clock last night another fire broke out in the stables situated at No. 244 Spring-street, occupied by Mr. PHILLIPS. The members of Engine Company No. 30, whose apparatus lies directly opposite, succeeded in extinguishing the flames and rescuing the horses standing in the stalls. Damage very slight. The fire is believed to be of an incendiary origin.

FALSE ALARM.

An alarm for "No. 32" signal was rung at the same time as the West-street fire, being located at the corner of Elizabeth and Prince streets. The machines arriving at the fire in West-street were dispatched to the new alarm; but it proved, on examination, to be a false one.

Cholera Report.

The following deaths occurred on board the steamship *Union*, on her passage from Liverpool:

May 18—Laurens Thompson, aged 26, of Denmark. May 19—James Smith, aged 30, Ireland; Ann Maria N. Solomon, aged 60, Denmark. May 20—Christian Peterson, aged 30, Sweden; Wm. Thomson, aged 2, Ireland; Mary Baylan, aged 5, Ireland; Neilshelson Solomon, aged 62, Denmark. May 21—Johann W. Meyer, aged 32, Schleswig-Holstein. May 23—Ingalrua Pherson, aged 3, Sweden; D. P. F. F. Schulett, aged 64, Schleswig-Holstein; Ann McIntyre, aged 25, County Meath, Ireland; Paul F. Newman, aged 3, Germany; Hans Thompson, aged 19, Denmark. May 24—Geo. Washington, a seaman, aged 33, Pennsylvania; Wilhelm H. Overmann, aged 4, Magdeburg; Andreas S. Neyson, aged 22, Sweden; Johann Anderson, aged 20, Sweden; Emile Grouland, aged 2, Denmark; Fredericha Auermann, aged 35, Magdeburg; May 25—Richard Auermann, aged 9 months, Magdeburg; Ingelberg F. Neuman, aged 6 months, Schleswig-Holstein; May 26—Patrick Reilly, seaman, aged 26, Ireland; Alex McCaughlin, aged 30, County Antrim, Ireland; Peter Swendson, aged 27, Sweden; Olive Bagge, aged 25, Denmark; Johann A. Ollsen, aged 50, Sweden; Neils G. Peterson, aged 24, Denmark; Anne Elise Tueson, aged 23, Denmark. 27—John Baylon, aged 2, Ireland. 28—Peter Seward, aged 60, England; Ann Farrell, aged 25, Ireland. 29—Lurs Christiansen, aged 7 months, Sweden; Peter Geth, aged 23, France. 30—Marie Vierich, aged 1, Germany.

The following new cases have occurred since last returns from the *Union*:

May 30—Maria Hoffman, aged 45, Hamburg; Chas. Hoffman, aged 6, Hamburg; Frederich Viach, aged 22, Germany; Mina Vearke, aged 6, Germany; Wilhelm Vearke, aged 3, Germany; Adolf Witze, aged 25, Prussia; Christof Schultz, aged 30, Germany; Wilhelm Hartifer, aged 26, Prussia; Simon Trefar, aged 26, England; James Hart, aged 20, Ireland; Jens Hausen, aged 21, Denmark; man, (name unknown,) aged 21, Ireland.

The following new cases have occurred on the *Peruvian* since our last report:

May 30—John Anderson, aged 24, Sweden; Eggart Bendrup, aged 25, Denmark; Jens Peter Hansen, aged 18, Denmark; John Jonassen, aged 27, Sweden; Gaspart Pallmone, aged 44, Switzerland; Peter O. Bergmann, aged 20, Sweden; Peter C. Sargend, aged 26, Denmark; David Carlsen, aged 28, Sweden; Cornelius Mohn, aged 59, Germany; Franz Weber, aged 26, Saxony; John George Wesse, aged 28, Germany; Andrea Swindsen, aged 49, Germany; Sara Johansen, aged 33, Germany; Winezzle Pressel, aged 22, Germany; Michael Monahan, aged 27, Ireland; Eugene Cronan, aged 28, Cork; Jorgen Larsen, aged 40, Denmark; Zacarius Spertesen, aged 18, Denmark; Erasmus Neilson, aged 19, Denmark; Yeppa Peterson, aged 33, Denmark; Carl Pohl, aged 33, Prussia; Therkee Berreson, aged 21, Norway; Ute Otsen, aged 30, Sweden; Jans E. Jansen, aged 14, Denmark; Magdalina Mossler, aged 18, France; Anna Nissen, aged 31, Schleswig Holstein; Yeppa Etrine, 1 year and 4 months, Denmark; N. T. Hanson, aged 42, Denmark; Charles Hanson, 6 months, Denmark; Sara Johansen, ahed 37, Denmark; Hanzine E. Langelit, aged 27, Denmark; Lina Peterson, aged 33, Denmark; Can Peterson, aged 53, Denmark; Mathie Climasen, aged 32, Denmark; Hannah Larsden, aged —, Denmark; M. Hansen, aged 8, Denmark; Maria Peterson, aged 22, Sweden; Anders Swindsen, aged 48, Sweeden.

Number of sick received May 30 from steamship *Union*, 45; from *Peruvian*, 39. Total 84. Died 14. Remaining 70.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MANHATTAN COLLEGE.—On Wednesday an examination of the higher classes of this institution took place in the presence of some gentlemen desirous of noting the progress of the College. The students were examined in mental philosophy, mathematics and the Greek and Latin Languages. The examination in philosophy, taking in metaphysics, logic and ethics, was conducted in Latin, and the young gentlemen spoke with great ease and elegance. LONGINUS' treatise on the sublime was well translated, especially by Messrs. GLOVER and MCCLANCY. The comic muse of TERENCE must have surely found an abode within the walls of Manhattan College, as the students evinced great familiarity with and a high appreciation of that author. The boys were in good health, which is attributable, no doubt, to the invigorating exercise they take in the gymnasium attached to the College.

CHARGE OF BURGLARY.—On Wednesday evening Officer HERRING, of the Tenth Precinct, while on duty in Forsyth-street, saw a young man, who gave the name of JOHN SMITH, carrying a bundle, and, as SMITH acted in a suspicious manner, he arrested him. On opening the bundle, it was found to contain a quantity of clothing valued at $60, which was subsequently found to belong to GEORGE LONG, of No. 98 New-Canal-street, whose apartments had been entered by means of false keys. On the prisoner being brought before Justice SHANDLEY, at the Essex Market Court, he was held for trial in default of bail.

GRAND LARCENY.—Officer CROWN of the Eighth Precinct, arrested JOHN SMITH yesterday on a charge of having stolen $34 from the till of JOHN T. LESTER, of No. 534 Broadway. The complainant stated that the accused leant over the counter while the barkeeper's attention was drawn off, and took the money from the drawer. On being arraigned before Justice DODGE, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, the prisoner confessed the fact, stating that he was intoxicated at the time. He was remanded for trial in default of bail. A portion of the stolen money was recovered.

A COTTON CASE.—BERNARD CALENIS, a laborer, THOMAS KENNEDY, a shoemaker, GEORGE BOLER, a telegraph-line builder, and SAMUEL BROWN, a baker, were arrested yesterday by Officer COOK, of the Fifth Precinct, on a charge of having stolen a bale of cotton, valued at $130, from JOSEPH D. DANIELL, of No. 88 Liberty-street. The officer caught the prisoners in the act of carrying the cotton from Pier No. 30 North River. The owner fully identified the bale. The accused were committed for trial by Justice HOGAN, of the Tombs Police Court.

A WOMAN IN MALE APPAREL FOUND DROWNED.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner GAMBLE, on the body of an unknown woman, which was found floating in the East River, near the foot of Forty-third-street. The body of deceased was dressed in a pair of dark ribbed pantaloons, white muslin chemisette, drawers, a pair of prunella gaiters and white stockings. From the appearance of the body, it had evidently lain in the water for several weeks. The Coroner sent the remains to the Bellevue Hospital Dead-house for identification.

CLINICAL LECTURES ON SURGERY.—The first of the series of clinical lectures on surgery by Prof. J. M. CARNOCHAN, was delivered on Friday last, at the State Hospital on Ward's Island, before a large and deeply interested number of the profession and students. The various steps of amputation of the leg were shown in detail by a master and to the instruction and satisfaction of the witnesses. The second lecture of the course will be delivered at 3 o'clock to-day.

HELP FOR THE FREEDMEN.—A fair for the benefit of the freedmen is now being held in the lecture-room of the Abyssinian Baptist Church, in Waverley-place, near the Sixth-avenue. A large assortment of fancy and useful articles are for sale at reasonable prices. To-night, the Boone family, from the Royal Colosseum, London, Eng., will give one of their entertainments.

COTTON.—Hon. JOHN N. FOWLER, LL.D., will deliver a lecture on "Cotton Growing," in the Music Hall of the Cooper Institute, on Friday evening. The public are invited.

RACES TO-DAY.—There will be two races on the Fashion Course this afternoon, the particulars of which may be found in the advertisement in another column.

THE SONGS OF IRELAND.—JAMES W. BRADY, Esq., will lecture on this subject at Washington Hall, Harlem, this evening.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ALARM OF FIRE.—About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, there was an alarm of fire, caused by the explosian of a gas pipe in the house of EDWARD BUTLER, No. 743 Myrtle-avenue. Damage slight.

A DREAM.—The Police of the Forty-eighth Precinct were considerably agitated on Wednesday by the report of a young German, named JOHN SWEITSINGER residing in Twenty-sixth-street, Gowanus, who stated to Officer MCINTYRE, that a terrible murder had been committed in the bay. He said that three men went out in in a small boat; one was murdered by the other two, his throat was cut, and he was thrown overboard. In throwing him into the water another of the party lost his balance and was drowned. The third person rowed to shore. The Police were anxious to ascertain the truth of the statement, but after questioning the man who gave the information, ascertained that he was laboring under aberration of mind, and eventually acknowledged that he had dreamed all the circumstances which he had related. The news, however, spread throughout the neighborhood, and large numbers of persons assembled on the beach at the foot of Thirty-third-street to see what had occurred. They came away disappointed.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF JURORS.—The Commissioners of Jurors, consisting of Judges LOTT, GILBERT and DIKEMAN, with Commissioner NELSON J. SHAURMAN, held their first session yesterday. Before the passage of the act creating the new Board, the Commissioners of Jurors had the power to remit fines, but under the present law all jurors, after being fined by the Courts for non-attendance, must appear before the Commissioners, with affidavits showing the reasons for which they claim exemption. About 140 applicants for remission of fines appeared, and most of them, giving good excuses, had their fines remitted. Some cases were laid over for further consideration.

FIRE IN A TENEMENT HOUSE.—Shortly after 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the tenement house, No. 159 Second-st., E. D., and before its extinguishment damage to the amount of $700 resulted. The only insurance on the premises was held by P. WEIDNER, in the Baltic Insurance Company, for $1,800. The fire originated in the apartments occupied by M. O'BRIEN, and was caused by his children playing with matches.

APPLICATIONS FOR LICENSES.—The total number of applications for licenses granted yesterday was 3. It is understood that no more will be granted after the 1st of June.

SALE OF FLOURING MILLS.—At the sale of property belonging to the Polhemus estate in Brooklyn, the flouring mill in Hamilton-avenue brought $250,000, and that in Fulton-street $400,000.

PARADE.—The Thirteenth Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., will make their annual parade on the Capitoline Base Ball Grounds, on Wednesday next, the 6th of June.

NEW-JERSEY.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH FOR JERSEY CITY.—The first regular meeting of the Board of Health for Jersey City since its organization was held last evening. Present—GEORGE E. CUTTER, President, and Dr. THEODORE R. VARICK. Absent—Alderman GADDIS. President CUTTER stated that the necessary books, blanks, &c., had been ordered, and would be ready for use to-day. Chief-of-Police MCMANUS, in response to notification, had detailed one policeman for each ward to act temporarily as Health Inspectors. The Clerk, A. G. GILKYSON, stated that the whole number of nuisances reported was 122; of whom he had notified 75 to abate the same, and that but one nuisance had been abated. The greatest number of nuisances reported are from the Sixth Ward. Dr. VARICK suggested that the Inspector be directed to visit Essex and Greene streets, Sussex-street from Greene to Hudson-street; also, the centre of the block bounded by Greene, Morris, Hudson and Sussex streets. He said he did not think there was a more filthy locality than this in the city. The Doctor also suggested that the Common Council should require garbage carts to go around daily, instead of twice a week as at present. President CUTTER stated that for the present he intended to visit the localities where nuisances are complained of, and see that they are promptly abated.

[Advertisement.]

From Mr. C. B. Thurston, Dentist, Newark, N. J.:

"I most cheerfully bear testimony to the unrivaled excellence of SOZODONT for the teeth. During my practice in Dentistry for a number of years past, I have not only used it personally, but have recommended its use to my customers, as being the most efficacious, as well as delicious, dentifrice in use, and well calculated as a preservative for the teeth."

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

[Advertisement.]

EXCELSIOR.—Ladies', misses' and children's Boots, Shoes and Slippers, very elegant in style, beautiful in fit, and neat in finish. Also, gentlemen's and boys' work in great variety. We make orders a speciality. J. F. WITHERS, No. 296 4th-av., above 22d-st.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Turkish Baths, No. 13 Laight-st., are again open to the public, enlarged and improved. Hours—Gents, 6 to 8 A. M., 1 to 9 P. M. Ladies, 10 to 12 A. M. Sundays—Gents, 6 to 12 A. M.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 31 | Sun sets..... 7 24 | Moon rises.. 9 45
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 9 26 | Gov. Island.10 15 | Hell Gate...11 37

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, May 31.

Cleared.

Steamships Flambeau, Walker, Charleston, Livingston, Fox & Co.: Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Gen. J. K. Barnes, Morton, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Empire, Dobbin, Wilmington, J. Hand; Neptune, Bearse, Boston, Neptune Steamship Co.; Mary Sanford, Clark, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Pereire, (Fr.,) Duchesne, Havre, G. Mackenzie.

Steamer S. L. Phelps, Brown, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Barks Marrinlyst, (Dan.,) Guge, Quebec, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Flora, Kempton, Rio Janeiro, G. F. Dickson; G. Kingman, Cannon, Galveston, Tupper & Beattie; Enoch Benner, Benner, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, J. Norton, Jr.; Alcyone, Partridge, Matanzas, Walsh & Carver.

Brigs Memphis, (Br.,) Sanford, Cow Bay, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Nellie Johnson, (Br.,) Knight, St. John, P. R., Miller & Houghton.

Schooners Delmar, Lank, Newbern, J. L. Davis; M. L. Wedmore, Dill, New-Haven, J. & T. Pearsall; Charlotte Brown, Robbins, Gloucester, J. Douglas; Mincola, (Br.,) Wood, St. John, N. B., A. Smithers & Co.; Eliza & Catharine, (Br.,) Kelly, Harbor Island, J. Douglas; N. S. Loud, Frye, Bridgeport, C. B., H. W. Loud & Co.; J. P. Elliott, Bray, Bangor, Thayer & Sargent; Casper Lawson, Snow, New-Haven; M. S. Halhaway, Cole, Philadelphia, G. L. Hatch; Elizabeth, Kelly, Boston; H. Thomas, Robinson, New-Haven, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Sloop J. H. Borden, Lockwood, Fall River, G. N. Stranahan.

Canal-boat Robert Adams, Lynch, Philadelphia, Laraway & Plymer.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Cork, (Br.,) Bridgman, Liverpool 18, with mdse. and 587 passengers to John G. Dale. May 19, at noon, off Galley Head, saw one of the National line of steamers, bound up channel; same day, at 3 P. M., saw steamship Africa, bound up. 22d, at 6 P. M., lat. 48 17, lon. 31, saw a steamer, supposed the Scotia.

Steamship Costa Rica, Bradbury, Aspinwall May 23, with mails, passengers and treasure to the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Hatteras, Parrish, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Ship Ocean Pearl, (of P. E. Island,) Rodd, Cardiff April 14, with railroad iron to E. Cunard. Had 9 ds. westerly winds in the channel, and strong S. W. winds since crossing the Banks.

Bark Freichandel, (Brem.,) Hargesheimer, Bremen 40 ds., with mdse. and 356 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Crossed the Banks in lat. 45; saw no ice.

Bark Kate Young, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Young, Cardiff 38 ds., with railroad iron to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Eureka, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Humphrey, Remedios 8 ds., with sugar to Walsh & Carver.

Brig George Ann, (of Kirkcaldy,) Baxter, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to Geo. F. Bulley.

Brig Alma, (of Nassau,) Post, Arroyo, P. R., 13 ds., with molasses to Williams & Black.

Brig Nellie, Welsh, St. Croix 12 ds., with rum, &c., to Roche Bros. & Coffey.

Brig Salinas, (of Barbados,) Hout, Para 18 ds., with nuts and rubber to L. E. Amsinck & Co.

Brig Nuova Providenza, (Ital.,) Mangaro, Gibraltar 40 ds., in ballast to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.

Schr. Robert Caldwell, McCormick, St. Jago, Cuba, 13 ds., with sugar to Jonas Smith & Co. Feb. 11, (outward passage,) John Hennings, seaman, was knocked overboard by the foreboom and lost.

Schr. Fear Not, (of Nassau,) Gibson, Eleuthera 7 ds., with fruit to Jos. Eneas.

Schr. S. K. Thorn, (Br.,) Carter, San Juan, via Norfolk, with wood and iron to W. H. Webb.

Schr. Franklin, Davis, Lubec 10 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. H. B. Metcalf, Rogers, Portland 5 ds., with lumber to order.

Schr. Tunis Bodine, Bunce, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. New Regulus, Ryder, Elizabethport, for Newport.

Schr. Wapella, Payson, Fernandina 5 ds., with lumber to Abm. Bell's Sons.

Schr. Julia A. Crawford, Buckley, Greenport.
Schr. Louisa, Hamlin, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Ocean Wave, ——, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Joseph Rogers, Russell, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Maria, Coombs, Westerly.
Schr. Estelle, Ward, Providence.
Schr. Ira Laffrienier, Coleman, Boston.
Schr. Ezra D. Flagg, Barber, Boston.
Schr. S. L. Thompson, Smith, New-Haven.
Schr. Only Daughter, Matthews, Baltimore.
Schr. F. Merwin, Mathews, Georgetown.

SAILED—Steamship Atlantic, for Bremen.

The hospital ship Illinois is yet at anchor in the North River.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 31—Arr. ship Agnes, Penang; barks Tweed, Smyrna; Edward Everett, Baltimore; brigs Robert Wylie, Palermo; Crocus, Gonaives; George Harris, Cardenas.

Also arr. steamer Ashland, New-York; ship Armstrong, London; brigs J. W. Sawyer, Cardenas; J. H. Connie, Jacksonville; schrs. Laura J. Doo, Cape Haytien; Northern Light, Eleuthera.

Below—Brig Samuel Lindsay, from Guantanamo.

GLOUCESTER, May 31—Arr. bark Columbia, from Trapani.

Spoken, &c.

Atlantic—steamer, from New-York for Bremen, May 26, lat. 41, lon. 61.

Arbutus—bark, from Cardiff for New-York, May 18, lat. 41 40, lon. 55 45.

Hermann—ship, from Bremen for New-York, May 26, W. S. W. from George's Shoals 150 miles.

J. B. Duffus—Br. bark, from St. John, N. B., for Antwerp, May 23, lat. 41 25, lon. 62 46.

Foreign Ports.

At Remedios, May 22, barks Lucy Nicols, Louise, Mira, Jane Young, Walter and Limerick Lass; brig H. D. Metcalf, and schr. Ellen Hodgden, all loading for the States.

At Arroyo, P. R., May 17, brig C. M. Reynolds, for New-York in 9 days.

At St. Croix, May 18, brig George, for New-York, ldg.; schr. Mary A. Parsons, dischg.

Arr. at Eleuthera, May 26, schr. S. E. Brown, New-York.

CLOTHING
CALL AND SEE THOSE
$25 BUSINESS SUITS,
OFFERED BY
TRAPHAGEN, HUNTER & CO.,
NOS. 398, 400, and 402 BOWERY.

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REVOLVERS, RIFLES,
MUSKETS AND CARBINES,
for the United States service. Also,
POCKET AND BELT REVOLVERS,
REPEATING PISTOLS,
RIFLE-CANES, REVOLVING RIFLES,
Rifle and Shot-gun Barrels and Gun Materials sold by gun-dealers and the trade generally.
In these days of house-breaking and robbery, every house, store, bank and office should have one of
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Circulars containing cuts and description of our arms will be furnished upon application.
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GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, corner 23d-st. and Broadway. There you will find all the new books of the day and all the old standard works, and also choice English, French and Scotch stationery.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 257, May 31, 1866.
47, 55, 62, 39, 9, 26, 15, 10, 25, 20, 34, 40, 64.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 258, May 31, 1866.
58, 3, 48, 12, 4, 31, 35, 11, 14, 5, 33, 55.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 257, May 31, 1866.
72, 49, 65, 73, 32, 50, 28, 21, 18, 6, 8, 31, 52.
SHELBY—CLASS No. 258, May 31, 1866.
20, 62, 5, 2, 26, 22, 33, 47, 45, 72, 16, 41.
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